

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 28th September 1956.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Fisheries development plan

* 265 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the plan for the development of fisheries under the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place the Plan on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) A paper ^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI A. RATNAM: இது சம்பந்தமாக அண்மையில் ராஜாஜி ஹாலில் ஏதாவது ஒரு மகாநாடு நடந்ததா? Fishermen's league அதில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டார்களா? அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கை என்ன என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அண்மையில் ராஜாஜி ஹாலில் ஒரு மகாநாடு நடந்தது. அது fisheries-ஐப் பற்றியது. அதை நடத்தியது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினர். அதன் விவரங்கள் என்னிடமில்லை.

Working of co-operative institutions

* 266 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain co-operative institutions in the State have been working at a loss even after lending the services of the Departmental Officers to assist them in their proper working; and

(b) if so, the number of such institutions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sixty-eight in 1954-55.

Electric power

* 267 Q.—SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY (on behalf of Sri K. Vinayakam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that electric power is staggered in the Tiruvallur area including Poondi?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : At present, the answer is in the negative. But staggering restrictions were in force during the period 1st April to 29th June 1956 on account of low water storage in the hydel reservoirs. These restrictions are no longer in force.

Maintenance of temples in areas of Travancore-Cochin State to be incorporated in Madras State

* 268 Q.—**SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sent any communication to the Travancore-Cochin State during the year 1956 with regard to the maintenance of 1,500 temples in five taluks of Travancore-Cochin State that are proposed to be incorporated in the Madras State after the Reorganization of States;

(b) whether this matter was referred to the Central Government for a fair solution; and

(c) whether the Government have been asked to give a share to the New Kerala State for the maintenance of these temples?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) to (c) Under Article 238 (10) & (11) of the Constitution, a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs stood charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Travancore-Cochin State and this was payable by that State to the Travancore Devaswom Board annually for the maintenance of the temples in that State. At a meeting held at New Delhi in May 1956 by the Government of India with the representatives of the Governments of Madras and the Travancore-Cochin, the following decisions have been reached :—

(1) The liability of the Madras Government and that of the New Kerala Government to contribute towards the maintenance of the temples in the areas situated in their respective jurisdictions should be fixed at Rs. 13·5 lakhs and Rs. 37·5 lakhs respectively.

(2) The assets of the Travancore-Cochin Devaswom Board should be divided between the Madras State and the Kerala State in the ratio of 13·5 : 37·5.

9-10
a.m.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Sir, it seems that the Government have written to the Travancore-Cochin Government regarding the maintenance of the temples. May I know whether this Government have received any reply and, if so, why this Government's share has been reduced?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : This is the arrangement which has been agreed to by the representatives of the Government of Madras and the Government of Travancore-Cochin. I do not know what answer the hon. Member expects from me and to which point the hon. Member refers. There is no paper pending with the Government of Madras in this matter.

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Construction of Mattioli-Medai Road, North Malabar

* 269 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the stage at which the construction of Mattool-Medai Road in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, stands now?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMY PADAYATCHI : The work of forming a portion of the road is included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The work will be taken up for execution by the Malabar District Board in due course.

Legislation to restrict one union for one industry

* 270 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring in legislation to restrict one union for one industry in this State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to finalise the proposals after consulting the State Labour Advisory Board at its next meeting to be held on the 10th and 11th October 1956.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Sir, the Hon. Minister says that it will be decided on the 10th October. If all the workers belonging to all unions feel that secret ballot should be taken whenever votes are taken, will the Government agree to it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I did not say that I would decide on the 10th October or that the Government would decide on the 10th October. What I said was that this matter would be put before the Labour Advisory Board at its meeting on the 10th and 11th October. After that, the Government will take a decision. I cannot understand the need for secret ballot on a question like this. Hon. Members should not hesitate to express their independent views on this very important question.

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Sir, as the right of association of individuals is guaranteed under the Constitution, and so long as the association is only for non-violent and peaceful purposes and not for disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the State, can the Government restrict the number of unions in an industry? Have the Government consulted legal experts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Regarding the proposal of the Government, there will be no legal difficulty. There is no idea of banning association. The right of association of individuals would not be affected in the least. But the question is, which union should be recognized by the Government for purposes of negotiations, etc.

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SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : May I know, Sir, whether this Government will recognize only that union which has got the majority of members? In the case of P. Orr & Sons where there are 220 workers, the Government and the management have recognized only that union which has got 20 members and not recognized the other union which has got 200 members.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member need not anticipate and need not go to specific questions. He may wait till the Bill is published. He may then look into the provisions of the Bill, and he will have ample time to offer his comments when that Bill comes up for discussion in this House.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will bring forward that important Bill in the next session of this Assembly in October?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think the hon. Member is aware of the time-table of the next meeting of the Assembly in October. I do not think he would expect any discussion of this Bill at that meeting.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Sir, this Act is in force in Bombay. Have the Government examined the working of this Act in Bombay?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The experience of the Bombay Act is there before us.

Permits for importing medicinal preparations containing spirit.

* 271 Q.—**SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni, M.L.A., in June 1956, regarding the issue of permits for importing spirituous medicinal preparations containing 80 to 90 per cent of alcohol into Palghat from Bangalore and Trichur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that permits for the import of Tincture Belladonna and Tincture Hyasiana have been given by the Revenue Board to one Sri A. S. Panikkar of Palghat, in May or June 1956;

(d) if so, whether Sri A. S. Panikkar holds any special licence under the Poisons Act of 1919; and

(e) if not, the circumstances under which the permit was issued to him?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The entire matter is under the consideration of the Government.

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, my memorandum was given as early as 9th June. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say at what stage the enquiry is?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The matter is being examined by the Health Department.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Sir, it is reported that nine deaths have occurred in Palghat due to the drinking of a certain alcoholic preparation. The Hon. Minister here comes forth with the answer that certain officers of the Government have issued licences for importing these spirituous medicinal preparations containing 80 to 90 per cent of alcohol. May I know, Sir, if the Government have enquired whether these officers, that is, the Commissioner for Land Revenue, etc., who had issued the licence for getting such dangerous spirituous medicinal preparations, have made any chemical examination of the spirit, and will the Government enquire into the whole matter?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I am not sure whether the deaths are due to this alcoholic drink. As I said, the whole matter is being examined by the Government.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : From the answer that the whole matter is being examined by the Government, I presume that the licences for the import of Tincture Belladonna and Tincture Hyasima would have been granted to Sri A. S. Panikkar. If so, may I know why within one week of the receipt of application for a licence, the licence was issued? Have the Government looked into the question whether there is a clear violation of the provisions in the Poisons Act of 1919 with regard to the sale of these preparations? What action have the Government taken against the officers who have issued the licence in violation of the provisions of the Act?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It is not that the Government have issued the licence. It is the Board of Revenue that has issued the licence. I do not know which clause of the Poisons Act he refers to. We cannot restrict the import of medicinal preparations from abroad and other States. As the High Court said, we cannot restrict imports. The whole matter is, as I said, being looked into.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Are the Government aware that the manufacture of allied spirituous medicinal preparations as well as the import of these preparations, which are nothing but coloured arrack, has increased a hundredfold and supplies to the dealers have increased a thousandfold?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I know, Sir, that there is a certain amount of misuse. We have to rectify it. The Act has to be amended. It has got to be done with the permission of the Government of India. The Government of India themselves

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are thinking of bringing in amendments to the Central Act. Whatever recommendation this Government could make had already been made.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : It is fairly apparent from what has been going on that permission was granted in a short time—a week after the receipt of the application for licence. If the right to kill can be granted so very soon, why should the withdrawal of that right take a longer time? May I know why the Government are so tardy in preventing the man from killing more people in Palghat?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Government are not sure whether the preparations mentioned by the hon. Member have been imported at all. The person who is alleged to have imported it is not in possession of it. That is the information of the Government. Therefore, the whole matter has to be investigated. I do not know whether the stock is with him or the allegations are baseless.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Sir, in my memorandum I have given information regarding 39 cases of this alcoholic spirit lying in the godshed at Palghat. It was found that M. S. Mani and Co. of Bangalore had sent these 39 cases to Palghat addressed to "Self". Will the Government be pleased to state what happened to this stock, whether this stock had been delivered to somebody or whether any special permission has been given for distributing that stuff?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Rajan Medical Stores, Palghat, is the firm alleged to have imported this. But the firm has not yet secured the stock. I do not know where the stock is lying.

9-20
a.m.

SRI T. G. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to give an assurance that suitable steps will be taken in consultation with Mr. Gopalan Unni, who resides in that place and who has helped the police also to a certain extent in detecting the crime, and other people interested in detecting such crimes and, of course, in accordance with the usual formalities and the provisions of the law?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : All useful information by any hon. Member is welcome and I have no objection to discuss this matter with Mr. Gopalan Unni.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : I think the Hon. Minister is not correct in saying that the whole lot belongs to Rajan Medical Stores. Actually 39 cases of these essences were imported into Palghat and they were lying in the goods yard and nobody came to take delivery of the goods for two months. The matter was communicated to the police. On enquiry it was found that there was no such firm as "M. S. Mani & Co., Bangalore". What has happened to that?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said, the whole matter is being examined.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Are the Government aware that nowadays more essence-killing shops are existing in Malabar and as a result more people are badly affected by them? In the place where about 10 shops were used to be, now about 100 shops are existing. I believe one of the reasons for the failure of the Prohibition policy of the Government is the existence of these essence shops in Malabar. So, will the Government take note of this fact and rectify the defects as early as possible?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I may inform the hon. Member that under the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act of 1956, this Government have already forwarded the draft rules to the Government of India for regulating Inter-State movement of spirituous medicinal preparations through the licensing system and have asked for the delegation of powers to promulgate those rules. A reply from the Government of India is awaited. Unless we take legislative measures, I do not think, it is possible for us to put down this illicit trade.

DR. K. B. MENON : This was a subject of serious discussion when Rajaji was the Chief Minister and I believe then a decision was taken that essences should be completely prohibited. Will the Government now at least see that the sale of essences is completely prohibited?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said, it is not possible in view of the judgment of the High Court.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : At least to remove the cloud of suspicion in the minds of others that the Government are trying to save their Prohibition face by allowing or acquiescing or even encouraging the people to indulge in such trade so that they may not make much of a protest against Prohibition, will the Government at least see that the sale of these lethal essences is put down with a heavy hand?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not make such a remark against the Government.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : I am not saying anything against the Government. I only want them to clear off the suspicions in the minds of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : The words like 'suspicion' or 'encouragement' are not the proper words to be used against the Government.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : I want to make the position clear. I do not mean to suspect or encourage anybody. But lest people should suspect, let us make our position quite clear and track down the particular person who has been distributing these lethal essences in Palghat.

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I have already given an elaborate and detailed answer to all the supplementary questions put. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Government are as keenly interested in the enforcement of Prohibition as the hon. Member is and there is no need for my giving an assurance on this matter.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Is it a fact that licences were granted for importing about 6,700 tons of this medicine to a place where only 15 to 20 tons are required in a year?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said before, the Government did not grant the permit. It is the Board of Revenue which has granted it. Under what circumstances, the Board did it, I am not in a position to say just now. The whole matter is being investigated. But I can say that we cannot restrict the import of any medicinal preparations into the State, as such restrictions are considered to be illegal by the High Court.

Preventive and curative measures for the death of cattle in Kollegal taluk

* 272 Q.—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle that died during the last two months in the Kollegal taluk;

(b) the causes for the death; and

(c) the preventive and curative measures taken by the State Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The number of deaths on the whole is 330 for the period June and July 1956. Out of these, 8 have died due to foot-and-mouth disease. The remaining 322 are due to "other diseases".

(b) the causes for the death are mainly acute scarcity of food and water due to failure of rains.

(c) The Veterinary Disease Investigation Officer (Cattle) visited the area and investigated. The Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Key villages in charge of Livestock, visited the villages from 8th to 10th of August. Two hundred and one animals were treated. As there is no suitable vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease and as the mortality due to those diseases is rare, no vaccination could be taken up. The District Veterinary Officer had been instructed to send fortnightly reports on the condition and take preliminary measures against contagious diseases. Arrangements have been made to shift the cattle from one forest to another where grazing facilities may be available and to supply fodder from surplus areas. It is expected to prevent further cattle mortality.

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SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : The figure of ' 330 ' given by the department is too low. May I know whether the cattle that died in the reserved forests has been excluded as the bulk of the cattle mortality has taken place in the reserved forests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have only given the figures that I have with me.

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : The figure as it stands, seems to have been compiled on a villagewar basis and the bulk of the cattle died in the reserved forests. Sir, it has been noticed that the dead carcasses have been transported in a large number of lorries and it has been a flourishing trade for merchants dealing in hides and skins. Therefore, may I know whether it is not advisable to ask the concerned authorities to collect the figures for the reserved forests also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Whatever be the number of cattle that actually died, I may tell the hon. Member that the Government have been taking all possible measures to prevent further cattle mortality.

Tour of Acharya Vinobha Bhave

* 272-A Q.—**SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY** (on behalf of Sri K. Vinayakam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the tour undertaken by Acharya Vinobha Bhave is a Government sponsored one;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by the Government in regard to his tour in Chingleput district and Madras City; and

(c) whether the Bhoodan movement undertaken by him is in furtherance of the policy of the State Government to solve the problem of redistribution of land between "haves" and "have-nots".

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) I need hardly say that, as far as Sri Vinobhaji is personally concerned, he expects no arrangements to be made for himself by the State Government. Nor did the Government have any occasion to incur any expenditure worth mentioning on his behalf. However, as the hon. Member will no doubt be aware, large parties of people, local as well as from outside, accompany him during his march from village to village and the Government thought it was their responsibility to extend some transport, medical, sanitary, etc., facilities wherever called for. I may also add that, at the time of the Sarvodaya Sammelan, the All-India Basic Education Conference was also held at Kancheepuram for which the Government of Madras were the hosts. As such, we had to make the usual arrangements, including transport. For all these reasons, it is found that a sum of Rs. 1,689-4-3 was spent on transport arrangements in the Chingleput district, and

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an expenditure of Rs. 348-8-6 was incurred by the Public Health Department who deputed the Epidemic Control Van to follow the party. There was no occasion for any expenditure in the Madras City.

(c) No, Sir.

9.30
a.m.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Is it not a fact that the Government welcome the Bhoodan movement started by Acharya Vinobha Bhave and is it also not a fact that the Government have contributed a thousand acres to this movement?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. The Government welcome the Bhoodan movement and there is no question about that.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : May I know what was the expenditure incurred by the Government in playing host to the organizers and participants of the Sarvodaya Sammelanam?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A separate question may be put.

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : வினோபாஜியின் பாத யாத்திரையினால் நாட்டில் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் குடியானவர்களுக்கும் ஒரு சுமுகமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவருகிறது என்பதை யாரும் அறிந்ததே. அவர் பீஹார் மாகாணத்தில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தபோழுது பீஹார் சர்க்கார் அவருக்கு போதுமான பண வசதி மற்ற வசதிகளெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுத்து பீஹார் மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு சுமுகமான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அம்மாதிரி நம் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் வேண்டிய பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி ஒரு சுமுகமான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a supplementary question—it is only an argument.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM : தானமாகப்பெறும் நிலங்களிலே 3-ல் ஒரு பங்கு நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வினோபாஜி அவர்கள் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்காங்கு நிலங்களைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க கமிட்டிகளை அமைக்கும்போது 3-ல் ஒரு பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா என்பதை கவனிப்பதற்கு ஆங்காங்குள்ள காங்கிரஸ் எம்.எல்.ஏக்களையும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பூதானக் கமிட்டிக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் ஆலோசனை கூறுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is a Bill pending before this House and the Bill is now before the Select Committee, and the suggestions made by the hon. Member will be considered by the Select Committee.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : May I know whether the Government believe that the whole land problem will be solved with the help of Bhoodan movement?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I know that the Communists have no belief in this movement and that was their attitude also with regard to the Satyagraha movement of Mahatmaji even though they might have changed their views now. I do believe that a proper atmosphere can be created by this movement.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Is it not a fact that while this Government is more generous towards this movement of Vinobaji than the Government of other States, the Government Party is less generous in donating lands than the members of Government Parties in other States?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I was not able to follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please repeat your question.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : I wish to know why members of the Congress Party which is the ruling party are not so generous in donating lands to this movement even though the Government as such are very generous towards this movement started by Vinobaji?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Government are not concerned with that question here. The question raised here is with reference to the expenditure incurred by Government in connexion with the Padha Yatra. Therefore the question raised by the hon. Member does not arise at all. After all it is the concern of individuals and I do not think the Government can influence them.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்காக கிராமங்களில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு பெரியார் விஷயத்தில் பணம் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டதா என்றெல்லாம் கேள்வி மூலம் கேட்பதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இதைக் கேட்பதுதான் நல்லது. அதன்மூலம் ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் இதுபற்றி என்ன கருதுகிறார்கள் என்பதை பொதுமக்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியம்.

SRI G. GOVINDAN : பூமி தானத்தில் வினோபாஜி அவர்கள் பணக் காரர்களிடமிருந்து நிலத்தை வாங்கி ஏழைகளுக்கு பங்கு போட்டுக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சர்க்காரின் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை வினோபாஜி அவர்களிடம் கொடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்கு அந்த நிலங்கள் கிடைக்கும் படி சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : பூமிதான இயக்கத்திற்கும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய யோசனைக்கும் சம்பந்தம் மில்லை.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, Acharya Vinobha Bhave has requested all donors to contribute one-sixth of their lands for the Boodhan movement. Inasmuch as the Government approve of this policy, will the Government donate 1/6th of the land which they possess?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not only one-sixth. The entire land belongs to the community. The conception of the Bhoodan movement is that land should belong to the community. As far as the Government lands are concerned, they already belong to the community, and therefore there is no question of community making a donation to community.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : The Hon. Minister was saying that Communists had no belief in the movement. While I appreciate his remarks, at the same time, I wish to know why the Government have failed to distribute 25 lakhs of acres land which they have got to landless poor when they have belief in this movement?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am really surprised at the ignorance of the hon. Member with regard to the extent of cultivable land available for distribution with the Government. Wherever cultivable land is available it is being distributed, and if the hon. Member wants to shut his eyes or ears to that the Government cannot help it.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the lands that are being donated are being distributed then and there, and if so, what is the method adopted in the matter of distribution of lands, and whether the Government have anything to do with the distribution of lands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. It is not being distributed then and there. It is only with reference to that we are contemplating legislation and that legislation which deals with the distribution of land is now before a Select Committee.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : The Hon. Minister imported much heat into a thing that did not deserve it. I would like to know from him whether he is aware of the fact that the Hon. Minister for Revenue who is in charge of Land Revenue portfolio was unable to give the actual extent of land that had been distributed during the last five years by the Government and whether the Government are prepared to place a statement on the floor of the House in that connexion?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, if a separate question is put. I certainly cannot carry the figures with regard to the extent of land distributed during the last five years; nor can the Revenue Minister do that. But I am unable to agree with the suggestion made by one of his very learned colleagues in the Communist Party that there are 25 lakhs of acres of land available for distribution. That is completely wrong.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI : சர்க்காருக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களில் ஏதேனும் பூமிதானத்துக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றதா? அப்படியானால் அது எவ்வளவு?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : சர்க்கார் நிலங்கள் பூமிதானமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. எங்கு விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியுமோ அங்கெல்லாம் நிலங்களை மக்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பதுதான் சர்க்காரின் கொள்கை என்று இங்கு பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் விவரம் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : பூமிதானத்தின் மூலம் கிடைத்த நிலங்களை விநியோகிப்பதற்கு ஒரு மசோதா இருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தமாக வினோபாஜி அவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் கேட்கப்பட்டதா? அவர் அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு சட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறாரா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think this question should be put to the Hon. Minister in charge of that Bill which is before the Select Committee.

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM : பல இடங்களிலிருந்து நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகள் தங்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கும் உழுவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களைக் கோரி விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்களை பூமி தானத்துக்குக் கொடுத்து அதன் மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு அந்த நிலங்கள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லுவது எனக்கு புரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் நிலத்தை பொறுத்தவரையில் உழுவதற்காக இருந்தாலும் சரி, வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்காக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஏழைகளுக்கு நேரடியாக நிலங்களை கொடுக்கமுடியும். தனி நபர்களிடம் இருக்கிற நிலங்களைப்பற்றிதான் இப்பொழுது பிரச்சனை. இதைத் தான் பூமிதான இயக்கம் தீர்த்துவைக்க முயற்சிசெய்கிறது.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions Nos. 272-B and 272-C may be taken up together.

Utilization of excess collection made by Trithala Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society

* 272-B Q.—**SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

9-40
a.m.

(a) whether the Government have received during the last week of June and first week of July 1956 any representations from the Welfare Committees, Local Fund Dispensary, Trithala, Welfare Committee, Board High School, Kumaranallur and the Yuvajana Samajam, Trithala, protesting against the action of the Government in G.O. No. 1553, Agriculture, dated 16th June 1956 in allotting the entire amount of Rs. 61,065 collected by the Producers'-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society, Trithala, as the excess price charged on the rice from the ration card holders of the Trithala firka, during the year of 1947-48 to the Trithala High School, overlooking the claims of all other deserving institutions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) A telegram, dated 23rd June 1956 and a petition, dated 25th June 1956 have been received by the Government from the President of the Kumaranallur High School Welfare Committee protesting against the

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decision of the Government to pay the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 representing the excess collection made by the Trithala Producers' *cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society to the Trithala High School. No representations from the Welfare Committee, Local Fund Dispensary, Trithala, and the Yuvajana Samajam, Trithala, have been received either by the Government or by the Collector of Malabar.

(b) in view of the representations received from various individuals and associations protesting against the decision of the Government and requesting that the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 may be given to other schools also in Trithala firka and that a portion may be spent on other local development works, the Government are re-examining the question of utilizing the above sum and, pending further orders, they have directed the Collector of Malabar not to draw and disburse the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 to the Trithala High School.

* 272-C Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any protests from the Welfare Committee, Local Fund Dispensary, Trithala, etc., during July 1936 against the orders issued in G.O. No. 1553, dated 16th July 1956, allotting the entire excess amount of Rs. 61,065 collected by the Trithala Producer-*cum*-Consumer Co-operative Society from the ration card holders to Trithala High School; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer furnished to starred question No. 272-B put by Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar, M.L.A., on the same subject.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Sir, the Government have passed orders that the excess collection made from the Producer-*cum*-Consumer Societies in Ponnani taluk may be utilized for Local Development Works. May I know why the Government took a particular decision with regard to the collections from Trithala firka alone to contribute the entire amount to one High School whereas in respect of other places the Government have passed orders for utilizing the amount for all Local Development Works.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Originally, there was a proposal to construct a bridge and there was a controversy over it. It was found by the Collector that some of the members of the Society were not interested in the construction of the bridge at Chettuvai and then the Collector examined the whole position. The Government took a decision that this application for the benefit of this High School deserved consideration. Therefore, they decided like that.

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SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : I think the society is in existence even now—may be in the form a P.C.C. Society or it might have been converted into some other society. May I know whether the Government have consulted the Board of Directors of the Society or the general body of the Society before taking the decision to contribute the full amount to the Trithala High School fund or will the Government change their decision and ask the Collector to stay the distribution of the amount?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, as I have stated, in view of the further representations made from various quarters, the entire matter is under examination.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Sir, since this big sum has been received from a multiplicity of card-holders, will the Hon. Minister adhere to the original decision and see that this amount is distributed for public utility works?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may at once assure the hon. Member that the money would not be permitted to be spent on public utility causes. These are not contributions of shareholders and this money represents the excess collections made by the sale of rice.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Inasmuch as these excess collections cannot be refunded to the original card-holders from whom these were collected, it is but just that it is spent on public utility services, though every individual or every party would not be benefited and inasmuch as the subsequent arrangement itself has created a controversy, will the Government revert to the original proposal of constructing a bridge which is a longfelt need and which will be useful to the general public as a great means of highway.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, it is not practicable to make a refund to the card-holders, but, as I have said, the Board of Revenue is examining the entire matter and on receipt of their recommendations as to the utility of this Fund, the Government will take a decision.

SRI E. T. KUNHAN : സർ, ഇ. പി. സി. സി. സൊസൈറ്റിയിൽ നീക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ റേഷൻ കാർഡ് പാവപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ കാർഡുകളിൽ നിന്നും വസ്തുവായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഗ്രാമവികസ പദ്ധതികൾക്കു നാട്ടുകാർ പങ്കുവെച്ചു വാഹിക്കണമെന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സമിതിക്ക് നാട്ടുകാരിൽനിന്ന് തന്നെ വസ്തുവായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സംഖ്യ അതതു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ വികസന പദ്ധതികൾക്കായി വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുമോ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அங்கு கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் அதிகப்படியாக அரிசிக்கு பணம்கொடுத்து வாங்கியிருப்பதால் அந்த பணத்தையே அங்குள்ள ஏழைகள் நிமித்தம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் சர்க்காருடைய உத்தேசம்.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Sir, I am glad that the Government are going to re-examine the question. When they re-examine the

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question, will the Government take into consideration the opinion of the Board of Directors as well as public opinion in this matter and utilise the amount for the benefit of those areas?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government will certainly assess public opinion on the part of those concerned with it and then take a decision.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : மலபாரில் அரிசியை அதிக விலைக்கு விற்பதால் அங்கு அதிகப்படியான பணம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. அங்கு இப்பொழுது அரிசி விலை அதிகமாக விற்கப்படுவதால் அந்தப் பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அரிசியை குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்தப் பணம் இல்லாமலேயே இப்பொழுது அங்கு குறைந்த விலைக்குத்தான் விற்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்தப் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு பொதுவான வசதி ஏற்படக்கூடிய திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுப்பதாக சர்க்காருடைய உத்தேசம்.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMMED SHAFEE : Sir, in this case, the best method of assessing public opinion is to consult the general body of the present society. Will the Government ask the Collector to ask the society to convene a general body meeting and assess their opinion.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not entirely agree with the hon. Member that public opinion could be constituted only within the four circles of the general body of the society. It was not merely the members of the general body that purchased the rice at a higher price but also the members of the general public.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : The Hon. Minister has stated that the Government have instructed the Collector of Malabar not to allow the withdrawal of the amount for the purposes stated here. May I know whether the Government will expedite re-consideration of the matter and see that the amount is spent on Local Development Works distributed in all the villages, inasmuch as the people from every village have contributed to the excess payment? May I also know whether the Government would make their fifty per cent contribution because in Local Development works if the public make 50 per cent contribution, the other 50 per cent will be made by the Government and whether such a contribution will be made by the Government before 1st November 1956?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Collector's proposals have been received and the Board of Revenue is examining them. It is not possible to distribute the amount to every village but there are proposals that certain other schools should also have the benefit. There are proposals to carry out certain Local Development works and when such works are undertaken, the Government will make their fifty per cent contribution. I do hope that we shall be able to take a decision as expeditiously as possible, at any rate, before 1st November 1956.

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Distribution of cement to dealers

* 272-D Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state— a.m.

(a) the present system of distributing cement to dealers for sale to the public in the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that Managers of Cement Factories are appointed as Honorary Controllers, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the authority that authorizes dealers to hold stocks of cement for sale to the public;

(d) the authority that fixes the quota for the dealers; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to bring cement under control?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: (a) Until 30th June 1956 the cement factories in the State used to distribute cement to authorised dealers for sale to the general public under instructions from the Honorary Cement Controllers. But with effect from 1st July 1956 the State Trading Corporation of India (Private), Ltd., set up by the Government of India under the Central Cement Control Orders, 1956 controls distribution and sale of cement.

(b) No, Sir. The Regional Honorary Cement Advisers to the Government of India who are also the Honorary Cement Controllers to the State Government are the local managers of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd.

(c) & (d) The State Trading Corporation of India (Private), Ltd., attends to these two functions with effect from 1st July 1956.

(e) Cement is already under control.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI: சாதாரணமாக சிமெண்ட் கிடைப்பதில் பல தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாகக் கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் கிராமங்களில் அதே ஏஜெண்டுகள் மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால்—அதற்கு என்று தனி ஸ்தாபனம் இருந்தாலும்—தாசில்தார் மூலமாகவும் சிமெண்ட் மார்க்கெட்டிங் போர்டு மூலமாகவும் கொடுப்பதால் பல தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதனால் நமது சர்க்கார் சிமெண்ட் எங்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதைப்பற்றியும் எங்கு ஏஜெண்டுகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் விளம்பரப்படுத்தினால் ஜனங்கள் அதைத் தெரிந்து கொண்டு அதை வாங்குவதற்கு தொந்தரவுகளுக்குள்ளாகாமல் இருப்பார்கள் அல்லவா? இதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் வழிவகை செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: இங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் சிமெண்டை கண்ட்ரோலில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களே விநியோகம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கே 15 ஆயிரம் டன் குறைவாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் இந்தக் கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Are the Government aware that some of the Development Works are delayed for want of cement and, if so, will they be pleased to give instructions to the officers concerned to give preference to Development Works in the sale or distribution of cement?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The Government themselves are not getting the quota they want. We made an application for 45,000 tons. As against it, the Central Government allotted 30,500 tons. That is why there is difficulty.

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM : கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிமெண்டானது கண்டிரோலில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு தாசில்தாரின் கோட்டா பிசுதாரம் 30 சதவீதம் மூட்டைகள் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மீதியுள்ள மூட்டைகளைத் தங்கள் சொந்த இஷ்டப்படி விற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என இருந்தால் சிமெண்டு கண்டிரோல் செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது சரியா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : We have not got anything to do with the control of cement in the State. It is the Central Government that are controlling it. We have been getting quotas of cement which is distributed or supplied by the various cement companies in this State.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : May I bring to the notice of the Government that lavish allotments are made for Local Development Works by the officers concerned and that contractors who get more than their requirements, blackmarket the excess quantity and may I request the Government to arrange for proper supervision over the allotments for Local Development Works in order to avoid such blackmarketing?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The premise that lavish allotments are made is itself questionable because, according to me, lavish allotments could not be made as we are not getting the full quantity which we have indented for. If the contractors are able to scrape something to blackmarket, that will certainly be looked into and due action taken.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, we understand that the Government themselves are not getting the quota that they require. That means that the public also will not get the quota that they require. In view of this position, will the Government consider the desirability of fixing a certain percentage for Government and a certain percentage for the public out of the available quota?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The total quantity of cement produced in this State is 55,400 tons, out of which the Government of India have fixed for the Madras Government 30,500 tons. But our requirement is

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45,000 tons. That is the position to-day. Twenty-five thousand odd tons go for public consumption, and the Government of India themselves allot to other States also.

SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER : I should like to know whether the Government have issued strict orders to the district officers to supply cement to agriculturists for agricultural works in view of the need for increased food production?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : That does not arise out of this question. Some of the essential Government works suffer for want of cement. When that is the position, before we can set our home in order, it is too much to expect that we would go in for charity.

DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. Minister tell us very briefly the difference between the control that was there before and the control that is there now?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : There was no control over the sale of cement before, and we could buy cement from the stockists or producers. Now the State Trading Corporation of India has been brought into being. The cement companies have to place all the cement that they produce in the hands of the Government. This Corporation takes over the entire stock and allots quotas to Government and various institutions.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : இப்பொழுது கண்ட்ரோல் மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் சிமெண்டில் பொதுவாக மராமத்து இலாகா, என்.இ.எஸ். முதலியவற்றுக்கே லேசென்ஸ் வழங்க கலெக்டர்களுக்கு அனுமதி அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. சில இடங்களில் இவற்றுக்குக் கொடுத்தது போக இன்னும் அதிகமான சிமெண்டு டீட்டைகள் மிஞ்சுகின்றன. அவற்றை வேறு யாருக்கும் விநியோகிக்க கலெக்டருக்கு அனுமதி தரப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு அவற்றை பிளாக் மார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பதற்கு வாய்ப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவற்றுக்குக் கொடுத்தது போக பாக்கி யிருக்கும் மூட்டைகளை விவசாயிகளுக்கும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க கலெக்டருக்கு உத்தரவு போடுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : If, after meeting the due requirements of the Government, the excess that is left over is blackmarketed as alleged by the hon. Member, that can be looked into.

SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER : When I put my supplementary question, some hon. Members laughed at me. I regret that they have not understood the relationship of cement to agriculture. Cement is absolutely necessary for the construction of channels, overhead tanks and other irrigation works. I am only sorry for their ignorance.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : I rise on a point of order Sir. The hon. Member did not ask any question but expressed his view about the ignorance of some Members. Is it in order?

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MR. SPEAKER : It is perfectly in order to say that a Member is ignorant of a particular set of facts.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will it be in order to laugh at an hon. Member when he puts a question?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a difference between laughing and laughing at a person. If one laughs, he laughs in jest; if one laughs at a person, he laughs in scorn. What took place was merely laughing and not laughing at the hon. Member. I do not think anybody laughed at him.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : In answer to the question put by Sri K. R. Sambandam, the Hon. Minister said that the quantity left over after meeting the requirements of the Government would be given to the public. That may take some time, and in the meantime there may be demand for cement for agricultural works and other important works from private individuals. May I request him to issue instructions to the concerned officers to allot a certain percentage for the public and a certain percentage for the Government out of the available quota?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : That means Government requirements should be assessed in advance and the excess, if any, should be distributed. That will be done.

SRI A. RATNAM : பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு பர்மிட் இல்லாமல் கொடுப்பதற்கு வியாபாரிகள் அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? அப்படி இருந்தால் எவ்வளவு சதம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது? கண்டி ரோலர் பர்மிட் கொடுக்கிறவர்களுக்கே சிமிண்டு இல்லை என வியாபாரிகள் மறுக்கிறார்களா? சென்னையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எம். குப்புசாமி நாயகர் என்ற வியாபாரி சிமிண்டு மூட்டைகளை கள்ளமார்த்தெட்டில் விற்பதாக சர்க்காருக்குப் புகார் வந்திருக்கிறதா? வந்திருந்தால் சர்க்கார் அதன்பேரில் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : This has no bearing on the primary question. A separate question may be put.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : I have been standing all along.

MR. SPEAKER : I think at least two supplementary questions have been put by the hon. Member on this question and I must give opportunity to the other Members also. It was not quite proper that the hon. Member should shout 'Sir, Sir'. If he wants to put a question, the proper thing for him to do is to stand up in his place, and not say 'Sir'. Question No. 272-E.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one word—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have called the next question.

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Enhanced punishment to Prohibition Offenders

* 272-E Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, with a view to enhance the punishment given to the offenders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have had under consideration for some years past, the question of amending the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, with a view to providing for the more effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act and also to remove difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act. Some of the provisions incorporated in the draft consolidated Bill to amend the Act are intended to enhance punishment as also to prescribe minimum punishment in certain circumstances. It is proposed to provide for both imprisonment and fine, enhanced in certain cases (from 6 months imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine to 1 year imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine) and also minimum punishment for certain offences in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment as in the Bombay Prohibition Act. It is also proposed to include provision for minimum punishment for second third and subsequent offences.

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: As prevention is better than cure, will the Government see that powers are not given to the Revenue Board for issuing licences?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: We cannot totally deprive the Revenue Board of the power of granting permission in certain cases. All the aspects of the question will be taken into consideration when the Act is amended.

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN: Sir, I am a total believer in Prohibition, and I think that the powers now proposed to be taken by the Government in the Amending Bill will not be sufficient to meet the present conditions. Further there is a huge cry in the State that Prohibition is a failure. Just to obviate this criticism, may I suggest to the Government that in the amending Bill they propose to bring forward they may include provisions like the imposition of collective fines on a family which consists of one or two drunkards or on a locality where there are many families like this?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, I do not think we can impose collective fines. As I said there is no use of harping on the floor of the House that Prohibition is a failure. Hon. Members take a fancy in mentioning on the floor of the House that Prohibition is a failure. But I am surprised to see a believer in Prohibition saying so. The penal clauses in the Bill have been

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drafted and the Bill is going to be introduced shortly. If the hon. Member has got any valuable suggestions to make, he may make them and the Government will take them into consideration.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Sir, in view of the recommendations of several committees constituted by several States, will the Government consider the enforcement of partial Prohibition?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I would suggest to the hon. Member to go through the draft Bill and then make suggestions, if any. The Government will certainly consider those suggestions.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Sir, are the Government aware that the evil of drink is something like a disease in man and that this could be eradicated only by means of education and not by penal provisions and that the present penal provisions in the Act provide for sentences which will be too severe for an ordinary man who offends against the Act to meet? In these circumstances, will the Government consider that for offences like taking essence or some liquid containing alcohol, which is also punishable under the law, will not be punished as severely as is punished now?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : On the one hand, there is the suggestion that we should not be severe in meting out punishment. On the other, there are people who insist upon severe punishment. All these aspects are taken into consideration. When the Bill is introduced, hon. Members will offer their suggestions.

SRI A. IYANAR : 'பிரென்ச் பாலிஷ்' போன்ற போதை தரும் வஸ்துக்களை தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் விநியோகம் செய்துவருவதால், ஏராளமான குற்றங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகையால், தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் சலுகையை நிறுத்தி, சர்க்கார் இதை விற்றனை செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த உத்தியோகம் வேண்டாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : இன்றைக்கு அனேக மருந்துக்கடைகளிலே ஜின்ஜர் பீர் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதற்காக மருந்துக்கடைகள் என்று பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மருந்தே இல்லாமல் ஜின்ஜர் பீரை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சாராயக்கடைகள், கள்ளுக்கடைகள் நகர்புறங்களிலே மலிந்து கிடக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் 'டிரக் கண்ட்ரோலின்' கீழ் இனிமேல் மருந்துக்கடையில் ஜின்ஜர் பீர் தயாரித்து கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவு செய்து அதற்கான ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : சர்க்கார் அதை கண்ட்ரோல் செய்வதற்காக வேண்டிய ஆலோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகுதான் ஏதாவது ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வர முடியும்.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the police officials to be stringent, hesitant and unwilling in issuing licences for tapping sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery? Will the Government see that licences

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for the tapping of sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery are issued liberally while adhering to the provisions in the Prohibition law against the offenders?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Before we issue licences for tapping sweet toddy, we get information from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the other concerned officers. If there is any misuse of these licences, we withdraw the licences.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, the question of withdrawal of licences comes only after the issue of licences and misuse thereof. May I request the Government to liberalise the issue of licences? Of course it is not the Deputy Registrar of the Co-operative Societies that gives the licence. It is on the recommendation of the Police officers that licences are issued. It is there the difficulty arises. So I want the Hon. Minister to look into the question of issue of licences and issue instructions for liberalising the issue of licences.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The police officials are expected to enforce the Prohibition law, and we certainly are guided by their opinion. There is no question of being liberal in this matter. Wherever licences are necessary and found useful, we give licences.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Have Government received any reports either from the Inspector-General of Prisons or from any other officer that these young men who are sent to jail under the Prohibition law pick up and perfect the techniques of transport and distillation from the old professional inmates there and, therefore, these young men should not be sent to jail?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not know what the hon. Member means. The question is not quite clear to me.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Sir, the Prohibition offenders, particularly young offenders, when they are sent to jail for their offence, come into contact with professional men inside the jail—habitual Prohibition offenders—and there they pick up new methods and perfect their existing techniques. They become worse criminals. To avoid their becoming perpetual offenders, would it not be much better to see that they do not go to jail?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : But they will be perpetual offenders outside the jail.

SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM : மதுவிலக்கு குற்றம் செய்து முதல் தரமாக அந்தக் குற்றவாளிகள் ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஜெயிலில் இருக்கும் காலத்தில் அந்தக் குற்றங்களை அவர்கள் மறுபடியும் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பது, மற்றபடி மது அருந்துவதினால் விளையும் தீமைகளை விளக்கிக் காட்டும் சினிமா படங்களைக் காட்டுவது போன்றதைச் செய்தால், அவர்கள் எனம் மாறி மறுபடியும் அதே குற்றங்களைச் செய்யாமல் திருந்துவதற்கு வழி ஏற்படும். அம்மாதிரி பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நடத்துவதற்கும், சினிமா படங்களைக் காட்டுவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் வழி வகை செய்வார்களா?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : முதல் தரம் குற்றம் செய்தால் ஒரு தண்டனை, இரண்டாவது தரம் குற்றம் செய்தால் அதைவிட அதிக தண்டனை, மூன்றாவது தரம் குற்றம் செய்தால் இன்னும் அதிக தண்டனை என்ற முறையில் சட்டத்தை திருத்துவதற்கு யோசனை இருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர் யோசனையும் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும்.

10-10 a.m. **SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :** Sir, arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to my supplementary question, I want to make the position clear. I have stated that I am a believer in Prohibition and that is why I wanted that more stringent measures should be taken and the necessary provision should be made in the amending Bill. But the Hon. Minister has stated that I am trying to take cheap credit by sharing the views of others. On the other hand, I am totally differing from those people who say that Prohibition is a failure.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Without going into the clause of the Bill which is going to be introduced, I do not know how the hon. Member can say that the Bill does not contain sufficient provision for stricter enforcement of Prohibition.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions are over.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 40 *RE* ACUTE SHORTAGE OF AND BLACK MARKETING IN CEMENT IN THE STATE.

MR. SPEAKER : Under Rule 40. I have received notice of a Motion to call the attention of the Minister for Public Works to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., acute shortage of, and blackmarketing in cement in the State. Now, the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalingam, will speak.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சமீபகாலமாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சிமிண்டு மூட்டைகள் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் தங்கள் சொந்த உபயோகத்திற்கு வீட்டுச் செலவுக்கு ஒரு மூட்டை வேண்டுமென்று தேடினாலும் கூடக் கிடைப்பது சிரமமாக இருக்கிறது. கண்ட்ரோல் விலைக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. ஆனால் எத்தனை மூட்டை வேண்டுமானாலும் கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் கிடைக்கிறது. இந்தக் கள்ளமார்க்கெட் வியாபாரத்தைத் தடுத்த கண்ட்ரோல் விலைக்கே எல்லோருக்கும் சிமிண்டு கிடைக்கும் படியான நடவடிக்கை எதையும் சர்க்கார் எடுக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் சிமிண்டு மூட்டைகளின் விலையை மட்டும் நிர்ணயித்துவிட்டால் போதாது. அல்லது குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு சில ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மட்டும் சப்ளை செய்து விட்டாலும் போதாது. சர்க்காரின் சொந்தத் தேவைக்குப் போக பாக்கியுள்ளதை பொதுமக்களுக்கு எந்த வகையில் விநியோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்குச் சரியான விதி கிடையாது. ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி நியாய விலைக்கே சிமிண்டு பொதுமக்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் ஏழைகள் தங்கள் சொந்த வீடுகளைக் கூட ரிப்பேர் செய்யமுடியாமல் இடிந்துவிழும்படியாக விட்டுவிட்டு நிற்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையாக ஏற்படும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இவ்விஷயத்தில் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, நான் முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

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* THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three cement factories in Madras State at Dalmiapuram, Madukkarai and Thalayathu with a total maximum production capacity of 55,400 tons per month. Their actual total overall production is thoroughly satisfactory, the monthly average production being 59,170 tons which is far above the scheduled maximum capacity. The Union Government exercises control over cement on an all-India basis and takes over the entire production in the country and allots quotas to cover Central and State demands with a view to ensure equitable distribution of cement throughout the country. The selling price of cement is fixed by the Government of India on an All-India basis and it varies from time to time. The control over cement in this State is exercised through the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and he is assisted in this work by the Honorary Cement Controllers at Madras and Coimbatore who are also the Regional Honorary Cement Advisers to the Government of India. These Officers are responsible for the proper distribution of cement in this State.

Of late there have been complaints that cement is not available in the required quantity for carrying out various construction works of both the Government and the general public. The first and foremost cause of the prevailing shortage is the inadequate quota for the State allotted by the Centre. While the actual requirements of this State are of an order of about 45,000 tons per month, the Centre allots a quantity of 30,500 tons only per month. This has been the case for more than a year. Representations have been made to the Government of India for increasing the allotment to this State, but the requests have not been complied with. Besides, there are at present certain restrictions on the free movement of cement in certain sections of the Southern Railway Zone on account of the railway traffic rationalization scheme and this has created a serious bottleneck in the distribution arrangement. The Government of India have been requested to remove these restrictions and the matter is under their consideration. Cement is also exported to other States in the Indian Union which are deficit in production of cement and also to foreign countries in accordance with the foreign policy of the Government of India. The recommendation to the Union Government to stop export for some time has not been accepted. The above mentioned factors have contributed to the prevailing shortage of cement in this State with the result that both the Government Departments and the general public find it somewhat difficult to obtain cement freely for their requirements. Though this State is surplus in cement production, it receives a quota from the Centre which is less than its actual requirements by nearly 15,000 tons per month. The distribution of cement within the frame-work of inadequately allotted State quota has resulted in the non-availability of cement in the open market to the required extent.

With effect from 1st July 1956 the Union Government have set up a new organization called the State Trading Corporation

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(Private) Ltd., which has taken over the existing cement control machinery. With a view to relieve the present shortage in the country foreign cement is being imported and both the foreign cement and the indigenous cement will be made available at one and the same price. Under the new set up all the cement factories in the country will sell cement to this organization and it will release it for sale to the Government and the general public at a price fixed by it through the existing stockists who are the authorised cement dealers. The existing control machinery will continue to be in force to ensure satisfactory and equitable distribution to all concerned. It is, therefore, expected that the present difficult situation will be relieved shortly with the availability of imported cement. It may be mentioned here that there are no specific instances before the Government of black-marketing in price and non-compliance with the requisitions made by the officers of the Revenue and Agriculture Departments on cement stockists as represented by the hon. Member Sri Ramalingam. I assure the Hon. Member and the House that the Government will always take suitable action against those who indulge in black-marketing or otherwise violate the provisions of the Cement Control Order, if specific instances come to their notice.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : On a point of personal explanation, Sir, *re* what fell from the Speaker on the number of supplementaries I put. I submit that in respect of Question No. 272-D, I put only one supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : I may be wrong. But the hon. Member should not try to attract my attention by calling out, " Sir, Sir ". He must try to catch the Speaker's eye and not his ears by standing up in his seat.

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX AND PECULIAR CONTAGIOUS FEVER IN KALLIASSERI VILLAGE, CHIRAKKAL TALUK.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, which reads as follows :—

That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely—

the prevalence of small-pox and a peculiar contagious fever in Kalliasseri village, Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, since two weeks, consequent upon which the Board Higher Elementary school and the Elementary school, Mangad, had to be closed and the failure of the Government to take any effective steps to prevent the spread of such disease and to cure the same in spite of the fact that the President of the Panchayat Board, the Village Munsif and the Headmasters of the schools concerned represented

I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is ready to make a statement. Anyhow, let me hear what the hon. Member has to say on his Motion.

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the adjournment motion which I have given notice of, is now before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The Motion has not yet been admitted and the hon. Member has only to say how it is in order.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : It is in order in the sense that there is prevalence of small-pox and a peculiar kind of fever in the Kalliasseri village, Chirakkal taluk. The President of the Panchayat Board, Kalliasseri village, Chirakkal taluk has already reported the matter to the Health Department some three weeks back. The Headmaster of the Board Higher Elementary school at Kalliasseri village has also sought the help of the health authorities in this connection. The strength of the Board Higher Elementary school is about 700 pupils. The Headmaster of the Mangad Elementary school has also referred this matter to the Health authorities. In addition, the village munsif of that village has requested the health authorities to attend to the matter urgently. There is no Health Inspector stationed at Thaliparamba; there is only a Health Inspector stationed at Cannanore and he is asked to attend to the work in Thaliparamba area also. That Inspector has also been approached in the matter. In spite of all these things, nothing has been done in the matter, with the result that the children studying in the schools have been affected by small-pox and a peculiar contagious fever. The people in the area have become panicky over it. Usually when motions under Rule 40 or adjournment motions are moved in the House on any particular subject, only then the Departmental officials begin to move in the matter. I would request the Hon. Minister to give instructions to the Health authorities that as and when they receive reports from the village munsif or the President of the Panchayat Board they should immediately move in the matter, and do whatever is necessary. I would request the Hon. Minister to take suitable measures immediately to save the people from the attack of small-pox and fever. 10-20 a.m.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sir, I am not sure whether the facts stated by my hon. Friend are based on reliable information and whether he has taken the trouble to verify the truth of what he has heard. Any way I am informed that no reports have come to the District Health Officer, North Malabar or to any other person about this prevalence of small-pox and contagious fever. However, he has been asked by telegram to proceed immediately to the spot and take necessary action. The Assistant Director of Public Health is also proceeding to that place. All that is necessary will be done.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : In view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister and in the expectation that the officers will do the needful and take all curative and preventive measures, I do not press my adjournment motion.

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IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN 1956-57.

MR. SPEAKER: There will be now general discussion on the Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in 1956-57. Hon. Members are requested to confine their remarks to the details set out in the Explanatory Memoranda to the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure circulated to them.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Mr. Speaker, Sir . . .

SRI G. GOVINDAN: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, Point of information. கட்டப்பொம்மனைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ பாலகிருஷ்ணன் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் கடிதத்தை இன்றைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகச் சொன்னதை ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

MR SPEAKER: நான்யதினம் அதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்கிறேன்.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first item relates to supplementary estimate of the amount required for further expenditure by the Revenue Department. This amount is required for relief and rehabilitation work under the Amaravathi Project. I do not propose to speak about the grant but I have to say something about the grievances of displaced persons. Since the project was under way, various representation shave been made on behalf of displaced persons and, of course, the Government have been attending to them. Very recently also some of their grievances have been represented. One of the grievances which I wish to represent to the hon. Members here is with respect to provision of housing facilities for displaced persons. I understand it is the policy of the Government to grant 5 cents of land to be used as house-site to each displaced family. It may be that a house-site of 5 cents may be adequate for constructing a house which would accommodate two or three persons. But there are large families each having 15 or 20 members and in the case of such families the house-site of 5 cents provided by the Government is hardly sufficient. In such cases, I would request the Government to grant a larger extent of land to them.

These people have been told that water in the river may rise at any moment and that they have to proceed to the new house-sites allotted to them immediately. It is not possible to erect houses at the new house-sites immediately. They want facilities to construct temporary sheds so that in the meanwhile construction of pucca houses in the new house-sites may go on. They also require transport facilities for transporting their personal effects. Such facilities were provided in the case of displaced persons affected by the Lower Bhavani Project. The displaced people under the Amaravathi Project demand nothing more than that.

In the estimate of the amount required for further expenditure under Grant XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous, it has been proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 39,700 for opening

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an information centre at the State Capital. Sir, I do grant that the Government must have an efficient publicity department. I know that the Government have a department but I do not know how far efficient it is. In a democracy, the willing help and co-operation of the people is necessary for the development projects. For that, the Government must have publicity to inform the people as to what they propose to do and publicity also must go on while the development works are in progress. Now, the Five-year Plan and also a portion of the Second Five-Year Plan are over. I do not know what publicity arrangements the Government had during that period. I know that most of the officials—particularly those connected with the Community Development Projects, National Extension Schemes and Local Development Works—are still living in ivory towers and they go to people only when they have jeeps to carry them and when sumptuous feasts await them. That is not the kind of publicity that is required. The people in the rural areas do not know what development works are being carried on in their areas, and so, they contribute very little to those works. This is mainly due to lack of publicity at the proper time. Things have been carried on in this manner even with the Government having a publicity department. The First Five-Year Plan is now over and I do not see any reason why a new Information Centre should be opened now. Sir, that is being opened more or less on the eve of the General Elections. In the name of the Government, it is going to be a propaganda vehicle for the Congress Party. While I do concede the necessity for efficient publicity department, I suspect why the Government were not doing all the propaganda till this time and have chosen this psychological moment for instituting more information and publicity centres.

10-30
a.m.

Then, under Grant XX—Co-operation, a large number of officers have been appointed and the supplementary grant is for meeting their pay and allowances. While I do concede the necessity for additional staff, I submit that the Government have not been exercising proper supervision over their own officials. Recently questions relating to cases where some of the Judicial Officers have passed very severe strictures on some officers of the Co-operative Department were answered on the floor of this House. It is a long time since, but yet the Hon. Minister would say that the matter is under investigation. It has been the fate of such cases that for a long time they will be under investigation and ultimately the persons concerned will be let off. While I agree that the department must have adequate staff to cope up with the increase in work, it must be the duty of the Departmental Heads to see that their subordinates discharge their duties properly. It is not in all cases of dereliction of duty that one is able to locate the fault on a particular individual. What the Government can do is to create an impression among the Departmental officials that if they are caught, they will be severely dealt with, but our Government, instead of doing that, are creating an impression that the concerned persons will be let off.

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however serious the dereliction of duty or negligence on their part might be. I request the Government to see that such cases of dereliction of duty are properly looked into.

Then, under the head "Famine", additional provision has become necessary. We should not grudge to grant relief to the people in the famine-stricken areas, though it is very unhappy for one to claim relief because they are stricken with famine. But while I note that while the particular relief measures and the places where they were undertaken are mentioned in some intelligible details with respect to other areas, in respect of Malabar, a casual observation is made "in some places in Malabar district". I submit that practically next to nothing has been done in Malabar, though I do admit that the havoc done by the cyclone and the floods there was not as great as elsewhere, but still the damage done has been sufficient to merit the attention of the Government. In South Kanara and parts of North Malabar, sufficient damage has been done. From the Explanatory Note it is not clear what relief measures were undertaken in Malabar. There is only a vague reference "in some places in Malabar district".

With regard to the Supplementary Grants for 1951-52 and 1952-53, I wish to say only this much. If there is a statutory obligation on the part of the Government to bring forth such demands before the Legislative Assembly, I do not see any reason why they should have waited till such time and present them after it has been pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee. They could have presented them before the Legislature of their own accord. No doubt, there may be difference between the allotments and the actuals. We must accept their explanation, but that does not absolve the Government of their duty to present the Demands to the Legislative Assembly as early as possible.

10-36
a.m.

* SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :

கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சிமிண்டு கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பது பலர் கூறியது போலவே, நான் மின்சார விஷயமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் அதிருஷ்டக் குறைவாக இந்தச் சமயம் அந்த இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் இல்லாதது பற்றி விசனிக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது மின்சாரம் என்பது நாட்டில் மிகமிக அவசியமானதாகக் கருதப்பட்டு வருகிறதென்பது யாவருக்கும் தெரியும். இவ்விஷயத்தில் சர்க்காரும் அதிக ஊக்கம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்புதான் குந்தா மின்சாரத் திட்டத்தை மத்திய சர்க்கார் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் வந்து ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார். விவசாய மக்களுடைய பொருளாதாரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு மின்சாரம் மிகவும் அவசியம். தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி கும் அவசியம். ஆனால் மின்சாரம் சப்ளை செய்வதில் நடைமுறையில் இருக்கும்படியான சில கஷ்டங்களை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நான் சுருங்கச் சொல்லில் கிராமத்தில் பலர் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்காக மோட்டார் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு 500 ஹார்ஸ்பவர் கிடைக்கிறது என்றால் வருஷாவருஷம் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் மட்டம் ஆழமாய்ப் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவற்றை இறைக்க ஹார்ஸ்பவர் போத வில்லை மோட்டாரின் சக்தியை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டே போக

28th September 1956] [Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder]

வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு வேண்டிய அனுமதியை மின்சார இலாகா வினர் எவ்வித கஷ்டமும் இன்றி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்குப் பலர் மின்சார மோட்டார்கள் வைக்க முன் வருகின்ற காலத்தில் மின்சார மோட்டார் கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாகக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. விலையும் அதிகமாகக் கொண்டு போகிறது. சாதாரண விவசாயியின் வாங்கும் சக்தியைவிட அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. 500 ரூபாயிலிருந்து ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் போய் விட்டது. நடுவில் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் அதிக லாபம் கிடைக்கிறது. மின்சார மோட்டாருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு நடைநடையாக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களிடத்தில் அலையவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகத்திலுள்ள சிக்கல்களை நீக்கி விவசாயிகளுக்கு மோட்டார் எளிதில் கிடைக்கும் படியான நடவடிக்கையை சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதேமாதிரி ஸ்பார்டர் விலையும் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகிறது. அதையும் குறைக்க வேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக இப்பொழுது மின்சார இலாகாவிலிருந்து ஒரு உத்திரவு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. மின்சார பம்பை உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படியான விவசாயி இரண்டு மாதக் கரண்டு சார்ஜை முன்னாலே கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இது மிகமிகக் கஷ்டம். சாதாரண விவசாயிகளுக்கு மாதாமாதம் ஆகும் சரண்டு சார்ஜை கடலெதே சிரமமாக இருப்பதால் இரண்டு மாதம் சேர்த்தாற்போலக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. இதுபற்றி சூப்பிரண்டண்டிங் என்ஜினியர்களுக்கும், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் மனுச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை அந்தத் துறையில் குறைக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தவிர மின்சார அபிவிருத்திக்காக வருஷத்தில் ஐதூறு, அறுதூறு கிராமங்களுக்குத்தான் மின்சாரம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் உடனடியாக எல்லாக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் மின்சாரத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்காக திட்டத்தைப் போட வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

சப்ளிமெண்டரி டிமாண்டில் மின்சார இனத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகை மிகக் குறைவு எனக் கருதுகிறேன். அதை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரி அவர்களையும், நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். பணம் அதிகம் ஒதுக்கி எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் மின்சாரத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும், மின்சார விநியோகத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டக் காலத்தில் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்குப் பல திட்டங்களைப் போட்டாலும், அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறதென்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் உணவுப்பொருள்களின் விலை மிக அதிகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டு போகிறது. உண்மையிலேயே உணவுப்பொருள்கள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால் விலை ஏற்றத்துக்குக் காரணம் என்ன? உணவுப் பற்றுக்குறை இருப்பதன் காரணமாகத்தான் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டு போகிறது என்பது யாவருக்கும் தெரியவேண்டும். எந்த அளவுக்குப் பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கிறதோ அந்த அளவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்த அடிப்படையில் எவ்வாறு நாம் பாடுபடுவேண்டுமென்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் கிடைப்பது பெரிய கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. நூற்றுக்கணக்கானவர்கள் மனுச்செய்து கொண்டபோதிலும், சிலருக்குத் தான் கடன் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது பல விவசாயிகள் கடனுக்காக மனுவைப் போட்டுவிட்டு தினம் தினம் கடன் கிடைக்குமா என்று அலைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற கடன் முறை மாற்றப்பட்டால்தான், சாதாரண விவசாயிகளுக்கு சலபமாக கடன் கிடைப்பதற்கு வழி வகைகள் பிறக்கும். அப்பொழுதுதான் சாகுபடியாளர்

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[Sri P. Venkatesha Sholagar] [28th September 1956]

எல்லோருக்கும் கடன் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது இயற்றப்பட்ட 40-60 வார சட்டத்தின் மூலம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஓரளவு உரிமை கிடைத்திருப்பதால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு தாராளமாக கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சீக்கிரத்திலேயே பட்டா இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும்.

பசுந்தான் விதையை அதிகப்படுத்தினால் தான் சாகுபடியை அதிகரிக்க முடியும். இப்பொழுது ரசாயன உரம் நாட்டிலே அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் விவசாயிகள் அதை உபயோகிக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பசுந்தான் உரத்தினால்தான் பூமியின் தரத்தை சீக்கிரமாக உயர்த்த முடியும் என்று ராஜ்ய உரக் கமிட்டி நிபுணர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது வருஷா வருஷம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பசுந்தான் உரத்தை இனாமாக்க கொடுத்து பெரிய அளவுக்கு தழையை உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படிச் செய்தால், உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகும். காரியாளர்கள் எந்தையும் செய்யாமல், பொதுவாக உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பயனில்லை, எந்த அளவுக்கு பசுந்தான் உரத்தை அதிகரிக்கிறோமோ, அந்த அளவுக்கு நிச்சயமாக தானிய விளைவும் உயரப் போகிறது. அதன் மூலம் நமது உணவு பற்றாக்குறையை பேர்க்கக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே பசுந்தான் உரத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தி சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த உப மாண்ய விவாதத்தின்போது ஒரிண்டு விஷயத்தை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த ஆறு மாத காலமாக உணவுப்பொருள்களின் விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். 30, 40 சதவிகிதம் வரை உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. படி அரிசி ரூ. 0-10-0 வாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ரூ. 0-15-0 விற்கிறது, கம்பு, சோளம் போன்ற தானியங்களின் விலைகூட 30 சதவிகிதம் உயர்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விலை உயர்வை நடுத்த நிறுத்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காவிட்டால், மிகப்பெரிய பாதகம் விளையும் என்பதை நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். பொது மக்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்தி உயராமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில், அவர்களுடைய தின சரித் தேவைக்கு அத்தியாவசியமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய பொருள்களின் விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போனால், அது மிகப் பெரிய நெருக்கடியை உண்டாக்கும். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் துணி வரி விதிப்பதாக சமீபத்தில் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத்துணி வரி ஜனங்களை பயமுறுத்தி கொண்டிருக்கிறது, இம்மாதிரி அத்யாவசியமான பொருள்களின் விலை உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போனால், அது மிகப் பெரிய கஷ்டத்தை உண்டாக்கும். எனவே, விலைவாசி உயர்வைப் பற்றி சர்க்கார் தீவிரமாக பரிசீலனை செய்து அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், அதே சமயத்தில் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் திறக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுவது கண் துடைப்பு வேலையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது, இங்கும் அங்கும் ஏதோ சில இடங்களின் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் திறக்கப்படுவதால், கணிசமான அளவுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கமுடியாது. குறிப்பாக நான்கு, ஐந்து ரெவின்யூ கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு நிவாரணக் கடையாவது திறக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நியாயமான விலைக்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு உணவு தானியங்கள் கிடைக்கும். இதில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தி அதிகப்படியான நிவாரணக் கடைகளை திறக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

கிராமப்புறங்களில் விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களிடையே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். கிராமப்புறங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்யும் வேலையை (minor Irrigation Works) உடனடியாக மேற்கொள்ளலாம் என்று நான் யோசனை கூறுகிறேன்.

N.E.S., L.D.S. ஆகிய திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டபடியே பிரதேசங்களில்தான் சில வேலைகள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. இதர இடங்களில் இம்மாதிரி வேலைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவதில்லை. சர்க்காரின் உதிர்ப்படியான கவனம் N.E.S., L.D.S. பிரதேசங்களில்தான் செல்லுகிறது. இதர பிரதேசங்களிலும் பரவலாக குளம் மராமத்து, ஏரி மராமத்து முதலிய வேலைகளை மேற்கொண்டால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை உண்டாகி அவர்களிடையே வேலையிலலாத் திண்டாட்டம் குறையும்.

போன பட்டை பிரச்சந்தில் கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்காலில் பரவி வரும் வியாதியை தீர்ப்பதற்காக கோயம் புத்தூரில் ஆராய்ச்சி நடத்தப்படுவதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அந்த ஆராய்ச்சி எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது என்று இன்னும் தெரியவில்லை, வெற்றிலைக் கொடிக்காலில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாயை மூலதனமாக யீட்டி அந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டவர்களுக்கு நல்ல பயன் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் கொடிக்காலில் இந்த நோய் பரவி மிகப் பெரிய நஷ்டத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறது. எனவே, இந்த நஷ்டத்தை தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த நோயை தடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு சர்க்காரின் தீவிர முயற்சி தேவை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த “லிட்” அல்லது “பங்கஸ்” நோயைப் போக்குவதற்கு இலாகாவின் “போர்டோ மிக்ஸ் சரை” அடித்துப் பார்த்தார்கள். விவசாய சங்கங்களின் முயற்சியினால் இலாகாவின் சொல்லியபடி இந்த மருந்து முறையாக உபயோகிக்கப் பட்டது. இருந்த போதிலும், எந்தவிதமான பலனும் இதுவரையில் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இதுபற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஜில்லாக்களில் சுற்றும் பிரயாணம் செய்யும்பொழுதும், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் பலமுறை representation அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நேரிலே பார்த்தும் சொல்லைப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படியெல்லாம் செய்தபோதிலும், இதரையில் இந்த வியாதியைப் பரிபூரணமாக தீர்ப்பதற்கு எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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[Sri O. Koran] [28th September 1956]

മാനമെത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഇന്നത്തെ ഹിന്ദു പത്രത്തിൽ കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ മറ്റു എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലുമെന്നപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും വളരെ പീണാക്കമാണ്. ഇന്നു കണ്ടുകിട്ടിയ ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ കഴിയുന്നത് ഈ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളുടെ സഹായം കൊണ്ടാണ്. ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് വലിയൊരനുഗ്രഹമാണ് ഈ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ. വളരെ നല്ല നിയമിത നടത്തിവരുന്ന പല ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളുണ്ട്. വടകരയിലെ ഉണ്ണികൃഷ്ണൻ മേജോറിയൽ ഹരിജൻ ഹോസ്റ്റൽ തന്നെ നല്ലൊരുദാഹരണമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സബ്സിഡി പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഇക്കൊല്ലം ആ ഹോസ്റ്റലിൽ 15 കുട്ടികളെ കൂടുതലായി പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സബ്സിഡിക്കായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പുതിയ ഈ ഉത്തരവനുസരിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സബ്സിഡി നൽകാതിരിക്കാനാണിടയുള്ളതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിന്റെ അനുമതിയാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു തീരുമാനമെടുത്തിരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഒട്ടധികം ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും നിരസര്യം കഴിവാക്കാമായിരുന്നു. സബ്സിഡി കിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തുടരുകയും വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി കണ്ട കാലം പരിചരേക്ഷം ഇടക്കുവെച്ച് നിറുത്താൻ നിർബന്ധിതരാവുകയും ചെയ്യുകയെന്നു വന്നാൽ ഈ കുട്ടികൾക്കുണ്ടാവുന്ന ഇച്ഛാഭംഗവും മനോവേദനയും എത്രമാത്രമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഉപഹിക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. ഒട്ടധികം ഹരിജൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥി ജീവിതം നശിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടെന്ന ഈ ഉത്തരവ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പുനഃപരിശോധന ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ കഠിനകൂടെ ഉടരവും സഹായ പദ്ധതിവുമായ ഒരു നിയപാട് സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാനഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ആലത്തൂർ നായനാർ ഹോസ്റ്റലിനും ഗ്രാൻറിനു അപേക്ഷ അയച്ചിട്ടു ഇവേവരെ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് ഇരയിട ഞാൻ അവിടെ പോയി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അറിയാനിടയായി. ഇതു വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. മലബാർ അടുത്തുതന്നെ മിരാശിയിൽനിന്നു വേർപെട്ടു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ-കൊച്ചിയുമായി രേഖാൻ പേരുവുകയാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ-കൊച്ചിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ സാക്ഷരതാ ശതമാനം വളരെയുയർന്നതാണ്. ഹരിജനങ്ങളും അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ രംഗത്ത് വളരെ മുന്നേറിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മലബാർ കേരള സാമ്പന്നത്തിന്റെ ദാശാലിത്തമോൾ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം കിടക്കുന്ന ദുരവസ്ഥക്കു കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം പരിഹാരം കാണാനും ആവുന്നത്ര പരിശ്രമിച്ചു അവരെ തിരു-കൊച്ചിയുടെ നിലവാരത്തിലെത്തിക്കുവാനും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അന്യീനപകരം ഇത്തരം തീരുമാനങ്ങളെടുത്ത് ഇന്നുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പുരോഗതിയെത്തന്നെ വിഘാതപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് വളരെ ഭേദകരമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു വീണ്ടും ഉന്നിപ്പറയാനുള്ളത്.

ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികളെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് ഇന്നു നിലവിലുള്ളത് റെഗ്യൂൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള നിയമമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റു വീമർൻ വേളയിലും മറ്റു പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നം ഉന്നയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. റെഗ്യൂൽ ഫീസ് വമ്പുമാക്കുന്ന ഏപ്പോട് നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് പലവുരു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രാവശ്യം ബഡ്ജറ്റു വീമർൻ സമ്മേളം മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി ഒരു റപ്പ നൽകുകയുണ്ടായി, ഒട്ടും വൈകാതെ തന്നെ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നും എന്നാൽ അന്യീനപേക്ഷം അങ്ങിനെയാരു പ്രസ്താവന ഇന്നുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. റെഗ്യൂൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കാൻ ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികൾ പെട്ടെന്നു പാട് ഒട്ടൊന്നുമല്ല. ഇതിന്റെ പേരിൽ എത്രയോ പേരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തന്നെ മുടങ്ങിപ്പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്നു ഇനിയും ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണാതിരിക്കുന്നത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അക്ഷതവ്യമായ ഭരവാധാരമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പിപ്പറയുന്നു. ഈ വൈകിയ വേളയിലെങ്കിലും ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികളിൽനിന്നും റെഗ്യൂൽ ഫീസ് വമ്പുമാക്കുന്നത് നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയൊരനുഗ്രഹമായിരിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതു ചെയ്യുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫെയർ സ്റ്റുഡികളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് 1947 ൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അനുവദിച്ച ശമ്പള വലുതെന്നു ഇനിയും ചില അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്ന വിവരം വീണ്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇത് വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. എട്ടു പത്തു കൊല്ലമായിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവ

28th September 1956]

[Sri O. Koran]

നയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ നടപടികളെടുക്കാനും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ഇംഗ്ലീഷെൻറും കൊടുക്കാനും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനേക്കാൾ ആരേകുപോലുമായി മറുപടിയില്ല. വളരെ നേരമായി വീക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സ്ഥിതിവിശേഷമാണിത്. ഈ അവസാനഘട്ടത്തിലേക്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിന് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതായ നടപടികൾ കൈക്കൊള്ളുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

പൊതുവെ പറഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജനന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കായി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയെ ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. മോസ്റ്റുപുകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറും കുടികൾക്കു സ്റ്റോർജ്ജിപ്പറയും നൽകുന്ന സംഖ്യകളൊഴിച്ചാൽ മറ്റെന്തെങ്കിലും ഇനത്തിൽ പറയത്തക്ക സംഖ്യകളൊന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാനോ വീടുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാനോ ആയി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെ മലബാറിൽ യാതൊരു തുകയും ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

പത്താം ക്ലാസ്സുവരെ പഠിച്ചിട്ടും പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാക്കുവാൻ പോയിട്ടുള്ള ഹരിജന യുവാക്കളുടെ കാര്യം ഞാൻ ഇതിനുമുമ്പും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ലിങ്കോറും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെലവിൽതന്നെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിയശേഷം പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാക്കത്തക്കൊണ് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാൻമുമ്പിലാണെന്ന് കഴിയുന്ന ഈ ചെറുപ്പക്കുരുടെ ജീവിതം പൊഴയില്ലാക്കുവാൻ കയ്യുൾ മുതലായ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകളിൽ പരിശീലനം നൽകി എന്തെങ്കിലും ഞാളിൽ ചെയ്തു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതിന് സഹായിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കണമെന്ന് പല പ്രാമുഖ്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഇനിയും അതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു ഫലവുമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. വലിയ പ്രയാസം കൂടാതെ ചെയ്യാവുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണിത്. ഏതൊരു സ്കൂളിൽ നെടിയിരിപ്പു എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചെലവായിത്തന്നെ ധാരാളം സ്വലം തരിശു കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അവിടെ വലിയ ചെലവു കൂടാതെ തന്നെ ഒരു ഇൻഡസ്ത്രിയൽ എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ച് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാക്കത്തക്കൊണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാത്ത ഹരിജന യുവാക്കൾക്ക് പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള കൈത്തൊഴിലുകളിൽ പരിശീലനം നൽകാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മനസ്സുവെച്ചാൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. വടക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ അത്തരം ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഇന്നു പ്രയോഗത്തിലുണ്ടെന്നും അതു വളരെ തൃപ്തികരമായും വിജയകരമായും നടന്നു വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു. പിന്നേക്കു സമുദായനേപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും ചെയർമാനായ ശ്രീകാന്ത് തന്നെ ആ പദ്ധതിയെ പ്രശംസിച്ചു ചില പ്രസ്താവനകൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു ലിങ്കോറും അറക്കരണമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതിയാണിതെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രദ്ധാർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാത്ത അലഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അനവധി ചെറുപ്പക്കാർക്ക് അങ്ങിനെയൊരു പദ്ധതിയുണ്ടായാൽ രക്ഷകിട്ടും.

സർ, ഈ സമയത്ത് അടിക്കടി ഉന്നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണല്ലോ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു കുടിപ്പാർപ്പിനായി ഭൂമി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതു്. മലബാർ കടിയായ്ക്കു മേടഗതി നിയമത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ ഉൾക്കടിക്കാരെ അവകാശം വകവെച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിൽ അതിനായി പ്രത്യേക നടപടികളൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്ന ഒരു നിലപാടാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇന്നു ഉൾക്കടിക്കാരെ അനുഭവം എന്താണ്? ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്ത് അങ്ങത്തോടു ഫക്ടറിയിൽ വട്ടക്കാട്ട് എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് അവിടത്തെ അംശം അധികാരിയുടെ കീഴിൽ ഉൾക്കടിക്കാരനായിരുന്ന ഒരു ഹരിജനെ കുടിയാനായിപ്പിച്ച് തെരുവിലിറക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. പാവപ്പെട്ട ആ ഹരിജൻ കലുഷം മറ്റും അപേക്ഷകളയ്ക്കുകയുണ്ടായെങ്കിലും യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. തമിഴ്നാട്ടിൽ മറ്റൊരു സമീപിച്ചു നിവേദനം നടത്തിയപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം മോടിയിടുകയുണ്ടായിവോലും 'ഒഴിപ്പിച്ച് പുറത്താക്കിയ ആളെ തിരിയെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവിട്ടാൽ അതു് ജന്മിയുടെ അനുമതിയും അഭിജാത്യത്തിനും ഹാനികരമാവുകയില്ല' എന്ന്. ഉൾക്കടിക്കാർ അവകാശം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് നിയമമുണ്ടാക്കിയശേഷവും പണ്ടുപോലെ സാധാരണ ശാഖയിലുള്ളവരായ ആളുകൾ ഇങ്ങനെ നിയമത്തെ കൈയിലെടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് പാവപ്പെട്ട ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ദോഷിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി അധികാരസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടാൽ കിട്ടുന്ന മറുപടി ഇതാണ്. ഇതാണ് ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെങ്ങുമുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവം. യാതൊരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിലും ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കുടിയൊഴിപ്പിച്ചു പോകരുതെന്ന് കർശനവും നീക്കുപോക്കിലാത്തതുമായ ഒരു നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താത്തതിനേക്കാലം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷയുണ്ടാവുകയില്ല.

[Sri O. Koran] [28th September 1956]

നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാന മന്ത്രി ജവഹർലാൽ നെഹറുതന്നെ ഒരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട് യാതൊരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിലും കുടിയൊഴിപ്പിക്കലിനെ പൊറുപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന്. പക്ഷെ ഇന്ന് നാം നാട്ടിലെങ്ങും കാണുന്നത് കുടിയൊഴിപ്പിക്കലുകൾക്ക് അധികാരി വഴ്ത്തുന്ന വഴിവെച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അത് നിർമ്മിക്കുമായ കാര്യമാണ്.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is speaking on Malabar tenancy, fixity of tenure and other things which have nothing to do with the demands for supplementary grants. These things are not relevant here.

SRI O. KORAN : സർ, പലപ്രാവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടു തീരിട്ടുള്ള ഇത്തരം ഗൗരവപ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും വേണ്ടവിധം കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് ചൂഷണിക്കാറും ഇനി ബാക്കിയുള്ള അപ്പകാലംകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചില നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുന്നോട്ടു വരണമെന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കാമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നത്.

ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ മുഖ്യമായും ചെയ്യുന്ന പല കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും. അവയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടത്ര പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് പേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അഴിമതിക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഏതാനും ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു കള്ളപ്പേർക്ക് ഒരു സഹകരണിയെക്കൂടി സംഘം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്നതിന് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. നിത്യവൃത്തിക്കു വകയില്ലാത്ത പാവപ്പെട്ട ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സഹകരണാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സംഘിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽ വല്ല രക്കും കിട്ടുമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി പട്ടിണി കിടന്ന മിച്ചം പിടിച്ച് അയ്യായിരത്തോളം ഉറപ്പുകയ്യാക്കി കെട്ടിപ്പിടിച്ച് അവർ ഒരു ലൈസൻസ് നൽകാൻ അധികൃതർ സർവ്വസ്വങ്ങളായിട്ടില്ല. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഒരു കോർപ്പറേഷൻ വരുത്താൻ അപേക്ഷ ലൈസൻസ് നൽകാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷ്യപ്രശ്നത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

MR. SPEAKER: പൊതു വിവാദം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും സംസാരിക്കാൻ അവാസരമാണിതെന്ന് അർത്ഥമില്ല. സഭയുടെ മുന്തിയുള്ള ഉപധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനകളെപ്പറ്റിയും അപേക്ഷയ്ക്ക് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും മാത്രമേ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. ഏതായാലും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർക്ക് ഞാൻ പത്തു മിനിട്ട് അനുവദിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. കൂടുതൽ സമയം അനുവദിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Now I call upon Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to speak.

11-01 * SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Mr. Speaker,
a.m. Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grant, I would like to make a few observations.

The Government are slowly giving effect to the recommendations of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee. Many of the recommendations of that Committee have still to be implemented. I am sure the Government will take steps to give effect to them as early as possible. There is inordinate delay and corruption in the Revenue Department. The Government should take early steps to put down corruption and also to avoid delay so that the villagers may have the benefit of better revenue administration.

We find that there is a lot of corruption in the disbursement of loan amounts, not to speak of the delay in the disposal of loan applications. The Government must devise some method for the expeditious disposal of loan applications and for the elimination of corruption.

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In many places, even though seasonal conditions are very bad, postponement of the collection of instalments of loan has not been given effect to. The Government have been pleased to postpone the collection of instalments of loan for two years in the Chingleput district. Still, the conditions there are very bad. I am sure the Government will sympathetically consider the matter and postpone the collection of instalments by a few more months, at least till the next harvest season.

There is very great delay in the payment of compensation to zamindars whose estates have been acquired. I am afraid many of the zamindars may not live to get the compensation. The progress of survey and settlement work is not as quick as it should be. I am sure the Government will expedite survey and settlement work and also the payment of compensation to zamindars.

Regarding Animal Husbandry department, I would like to make a few observations. I have been stating on the floor of the House that cattle farms should be started round about Madras City to augment the City milk supply and that there should be a cattle farm in every district headquarters to augment milk supply in the districts. The milk available for supply to Madras City is quite inadequate, and we want more milk. Though the Government have decided to shift the salvage farm at Kambakkam to Alamadi, military authorities have not yet handed over the site at Alamadi. I am sure the Government will address the Government of India and see that the site is handed over and the farm started there as early as possible. There is also a proposal to start a cattle farm at Singaperumalkoil near Chingleput. I hope the Government will start the farm as early as possible.

My hon. Friend Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder spoke about the non-availability of starters and pumpsets. In view of their shortage, agriculturists have to purchase them at blackmarket price. Even though starters and motors are not available, the Electricity Department has begun collecting the minimum charges for two months. The Electricity Department is pushing through electricity extension work expeditiously and there is much satisfaction over it among the villagers. Yet, they are put to great hardship because of the non-availability of these essential requirements. I am sure the Government will bestow their attention on this matter and move the Government of India to import as early as possible starters and motors in larger numbers to provide relief to agriculturists.

Even now we find there is pest attack on crops in some villages. I am sure the Government will go to the rescue of the ryots by granting liberal concessions for the purchase of pesticides as they have been doing every year and also by appointing trained personnel to start spraying operations as early as possible.

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On the medical side, the Government are doing their best. They should take up the management of all the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. They should see that every taluk headquarters is provided with a hospital so that it may cater also to the needs of the remote villages.

I do not know what the Government are going to do with regard to District Boards. The Hon. Minister for Local Administration in the course of a speech at Ootacamund said that the Government would be issuing a White Paper. I am sure they will do something as early as possible. Many District Boards are suffering for want of funds and many Presidents of District Boards have been complaining that they are not given adequate powers. There is dearth of trained personnel for recruitment to the Education and Engineering and some other departments under the district board. I am sure, the Government will take steps to appoint a committee very soon to go into the question of local boards and evolve some formula.

11-10
a.m.

There is much satisfaction everywhere that the Government are doing their best to start small scale industries. I am sure they will go ahead with all speed and start many more industries in the remote villages. There are so many backward areas where many industries have to be started.

About the National Extension Service and Community Project work, I should say that I am not one in favour of taking up areas in one contiguous part. The Government should take select areas and see how these extension schemes are working.

As regards the local development works, I am sure that the Government will accede to our request that the local development fund is spent as much as possible in the non-extension areas instead of in the extension areas. I am sure the Government will bestow their attention and see that large amounts are spent in the non-extension areas.

There is considerable delay in the disbursement of land mortgage bank loans. I wish the Co-operative Department takes up this question and sees that these loans are disbursed as expeditiously as possible. It takes one year if not more for the ryots to get their loans sanctioned. I am sure the Government will bestow their attention immediately on this subject.

As regards transport, there is everywhere some grievance or other. Even though the Government have evolved a policy, still the department is not sticking to the rules recently framed by the Government. I am sure the Government will review the whole thing and see that the departmental officers stick to the rules framed by the Government.

These are the few observations that I have to make. With these words, I support the motion before the House.

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(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a Demand under Electricity for an amount of Rs. 73,300. I think the amount is inadequate. The Electricity Corporation in Palghat has been taken over by the Government and consequent on that the salary of the staff and other employees including peons has been considerably reduced. When the private company was giving a higher pay than the pay given by the Government, it is the general practice of Government to give personal pays to the men to prevent loss of emoluments. In this case, it has not been done. Therefore, I request the Government to see that the officers and the employees of this corporation are given their previous pay and also a personal pay, in addition to the scale of pay fixed for them.

There was a representation from many of the Members of this House coming from Malabar to extend electricity to the Shoranur area. One or two days back, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works said that steps were being taken. Sri E. P. Gopalan of the District Board and the public of Pattambi area of South Malabar have given a representation to the Government that electricity from Shoranur can be extended to Pattambi. I request the Government to take suitable action in this matter.

In Pappinisseri near Baliapatam, electricity is given to certain desams. There is the Western India Cotton Mills to which electricity is supplied via Baliapatam. The people in the village have requested that electricity should be supplied to them. The Panchayat Board of Pappinisseri also has made a representation to the Government for the extension of electricity throughout the village. No action has been taken so far.

The Periyaram sanatorium is near Pappinisseri and the authorities of the Sanatorium wish that electricity should be supplied to them from Taliparamba or via Pappinisseri. I request the Government to take suitable measures for conceding the demand put forward by the people of the area.

Sir, the Government have asked for a grant of Rs. 6,79,000 under the head 'Co-operation'. In this connexion I have to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that in rural parts, especially in Malabar where the poor peasants are put to much difficulty and where there are no marketing facilities, the poor agriculturists are victimised by usurers. The poor peasants do not get adequate or reasonable prices for their agricultural produce. In Chengalayi there is a P.C.C. society. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has ordered that this society should be liquidated. Afterwards, the general body of the society requested the Government to reconsider the matter. The Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kozhikode, visited the area, and participated in the discussion of the general body. A unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that the order for the liquidation of the society should be cancelled. This paper

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has been pending with the Government for a year and still no action has been taken. The argument that there is not sufficient capital for the society is flimsy. The Government owe a considerable amount to the society. So I request the Government to see that the amount due to the society by the Government to the tune of Rs. 11,416-8-0 is paid and that a rural bank is started in Chengalayi (which is in a corner of the Chirakkal taluk where there is much agricultural produce and where the agriculturists require financial assistance) with the capital of the P.C.C. society. I hope the Government will pay attention to this.

Then, Sir, there is the question of small scale industries. Small scale industries have been given a place in the Second Plan. Small scale and cottage industries will give a partial solution to the ever increasing unemployment in the rural areas. In this connexion I may be permitted to say that proper attention has not been bestowed on the representations made by some Members from Malabar. It is not a charge that I am levelling. Certain things have been done but there are certain other things which can be done even under the set-up of the present Five-Year Plan. Government should pay attention to the boat-making and country-craft making industries. There are so many rivulets and small rivers and channels in Malabar. Malabar is a place famous for small rivulets. In Irukkor firka we get timber very cheaply. It is a place where there are lakes and pools. People are prepared to co-operate with the Government. The carpenters are unemployed. If this boat-making industry is started, that would be very helpful to the people.

As regards the sago industry, in Irukkor firka alone, there are three thousand acres of land cultivated with tapioca. It is found that the people are prepared to give their contribution and come forward to co-operate with Government. But the people there are so poor that they cannot find enough capital for the establishment of this sago industry. The Government should favourably consider the proposal to start a sago industry there.

11-20
a.m. Sir, another important industry that can be started in Pappiniseri in the Irukkor firka of the Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, is the Lemon-grass Oil industry. The grass from which the oil is produced is called *injipullu*. If arrangements are made to produce oil from lemon-grass, it will help not only this State but also the country as a whole. It is a dollar-earning industry and lemon-grass oil is being exported to America and other countries.

Another industry which can be started is the cashewnut industry. Ninety per cent of the cashewnut and the articles made out of the cashewnut are being exported from Kerala alone. Apart from the cashewnut, there is the cashew-mango, that is the cashew-fruit. The cashew-fruit is very beautiful to look at and it is also very sweet. Cashew-fruits to the tune of 3 lakh tons are being wasted now. Recently certain experts who visited that part of Kerala where they are grown, have suggested that vinegar,

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and jam can be produced out of this cashew-fruit and pointed out that it contains Vitamin 'C'. It is also stated that a particular medicine is being made out of this fruit. It is really regrettable to find that this wealth is not utilized for the national advancement of the country. I request the Government to look into this matter.

Tyre industry also can be started. Ninety-seven per cent of the rubber produced in India comes from the Malayala Pradesh but I am sorry to state that no action has been taken in that direction in spite of the fact that the Planning Board of Malabar has recommended the starting of a tyre industry under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Sir, in Papinasseri, Chirakkal taluk, there were three small-scale industries which included the pen-knife industry. They were run by private persons but they wound up their business for want of sufficient capital. There are so many fine blacksmiths who could be utilized in this industry. I hope the Government will examine this matter and see that certain steps are taken to revive this industry which is on the verge of collapse. Even though we are on the verge of separation, before 1st November certain things could be attended to and I request the Hon. Minister to take action in respect of the matters mentioned by me.

One more point I wish to refer to before I conclude my speech. I am glad that the Government have acted promptly to give some relief to the peasants affected by the cyclone. In Malabar also the Government have come to the rescue of the people during the recent floods there. Of course, they have given Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 each to the poor people through the Collector of Malabar, but that is inadequate. The people of the Manthuruthi island in the Kollacheri village with a population of 570, have been rendered homeless without even a single house to take shelter during the floods. They have requested the Collector and the Government to construct stone houses so that when the flood comes again they can take shelter. In the Koyvil village, Taliparamba firka, so many houses have been washed away by the floods and the people of that village have requested the Deputy Tahsildar and the Government to give some help to them. I hope the Government will look into all these matters and execute some schemes before the reorganization of this State.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the scope for discussion on these Supplementary Grants is rather limited but still a wide ground was covered and in respect of certain matters, I do welcome the various suggestions made by the hon. Members.

The hon. Member, Mr. Kurup, who initiated this discussion, referred to the scheme of publicity which the Government have launched just now and alleged that this publicity scheme was

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intended only for the purpose of Party propaganda. I am sorry that the hon. Member should have taken such an attitude. Of course, if we give publicity to what we have achieved and what we have got to achieve, incidentally the Party in power also may be benefited to a certain extent, but that will always be so, whichever Party is in power. So, any Government publicity at any rate should be avoided if hon. Members should begin to level such charges against the Government when we launch upon publicity schemes. What we have done is nothing new. We have only integrated the various schemes of publicity which were prevalent till now. The practice till now was for each department to have its own publicity schemes. The Health Department had its own publicity schemes and its own propaganda vans. So, also the Co-operative Department, the Industries Department, the Education Department and various other Departments had their own schemes of publicity and had their own machinery for that purpose. After a full consideration of the propaganda necessary for implementing the Second Five-Year Plan and also for making it more efficient, the Government came to the conclusion that the entire publicity schemes with reference to all the departments should be integrated and should be under the Information and Publicity Department and the requirements of the various Departments should be met by this department. That is what is being done now. This integrated scheme has been introduced in three or four districts and after assessing the results of this new scheme, it is the intention of the Government to extend it to other districts also. Therefore, I am hoping that at least for the Second Five-Year Plan sufficient publicity will be made not only in the city areas but in the rural areas also, so that the co-operation of the public will be available for the various schemes which we may be taking up for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Sir, mention has also been made about pump-sets and motors and the rise in prices owing to the increase in demand. The Government are aware of that and they are looking into the matter and they are hoping to see that some import is made to meet the immediate requirements if the manufacturing capacity cannot be increased as it would take some time. But the intention of the Government is that the manufacturing capacity available in the State and the country should be increased to such an extent that all our demands will be met.

Then, with regard to development in agriculture, mention has been made about green manure. The Government intend having an all-out programme to increase the fertilizers available for the ryots—not only the chemical manures but also the compost manures and green manures. It is only by increasing the manure capacity available in the State, that we would be able to make any progress in the development of agriculture.

The last speaker, Mr. Nambiar, referred to small-scale industries and the requirements of Malabar. I am sure, hon. Members

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would have noticed that we are making a great deal of appreciable progress as far as small-scale industries are concerned. It is a new field and as a matter of fact in the beginning we found it difficult to have the necessary organizational set-up and also to find the necessary men for this purpose. We have got over the initial difficulties and I am glad to inform the House that we are making much better progress when compared to other States and we are hoping that we would be able to step up the development of small scale industries to a greater extent after having gained some experience from the projects which we have just now started.

11-30
a.m.

An hon. Member appealed to the Government to start new industries in Malabar district. On the 1st of November we will be separating and the promotion of Malabar from that date will no longer be our headache. Shall I give my Malabar friends some disinterested advice and if they think it is quite proper and sound advice they may take it and see that proper industrialization takes place there. To-day, industries are being started both in the public and private sectors. But whatever be the sector in which industries are started, ultimately if they want to thrive, much depends upon the conditions of labour and capital-labour relationship. Unfortunately, the main difficulty that I have heard in Malabar and also in other areas in the Travancore-Cochin State in the way of starting new industries has been the labour trouble and many industries have had to be closed down also on account of that. In spite of the fact that we were persuading many private industrialists to start new industries in Malabar district, they had all said that they could not face the labour problem there and they did not want to purchase difficulties by promoting new industries there and that they preferred to start new industries in other areas even though in certain cases they could not get the raw materials there required for the purpose, and had to transport them to long distances. We tried to start a Tyre industry in the Kerala region but in spite of our best efforts we could not persuade any private firm to start that industry in that region because they were afraid of the labour problem. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members from Malabar who would be starting a new life in the new set up, if they want a greater pace of industrialisation either in the public sector or in the private sector to create an atmosphere wherein people will have the confidence to set up industries in the Kerala region. Merely making speeches on the floor of the Assembly or even saying that Malabar area is being neglected will not have any effect unless a proper atmosphere for promoting industries in that area is created. That is the responsibility of the Members who belong to that area. I appeal to them to create that proper atmosphere so that industries will be started there also. After having studied the raw materials available there, the technical personnel available there and also the skilled labour available there, I am of the view that there is great scope for starting many industries. Unfortunately the atmosphere prevailing there is not conducive to the starting of these industries. Therefore, my special appeal to my communist friends will be to see that a proper

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atmosphere is created there so that at least in the new set-up when the Kerala State is formed a number of industries will be started in the public and private sectors which alone will solve the problems of Kerala. Other things are not however much important. They may have trade union activities and they may think that all the labourers are under their control. But unless they create an atmosphere of confidence, I have absolutely no doubt that there cannot be any question of starting new industries there and that industrial development cannot take place in the Kerala State. I hope, Sir, it will be the endeavour of all the political parties to see that this atmosphere of confidence is created so that there will be a greater pace of development which alone will solve the problem of unemployment and various other problems facing the new State of Kerala. Hon. Members from Malabar may take this advice for whatever it is worth. Having known the problems and having realized the difficulties with regard to the starting of industries in Malabar district, I am giving this advice. I hope they will be benefited by my advice. If they think that my advice is proper and sound they may take it. Before the partition takes place, i.e., before 1st November we are trying our best to sanction as many schemes as possible because the new set-up may not be in a position to assess the values of the various schemes within a short period. Therefore, in respect of schemes which have already been investigated and which are ready it is the intention of the Government to sanction those schemes so that if it is found possible the new Kerala Government may be able to launch them immediately whenever funds are available. It is only from this aspect the various schemes incorporated in the Second Five-Year Plan relating to Malabar district and South Kanara district are being investigated. I hope it would be possible for this Government to sanction many schemes before they leave so that the new States will be able to start the schemes at as early a date as possible.

I do not think I should touch upon any further point. But if I am not able to touch on the points raised during the discussion it does not mean that I have ignored all those points. I will certainly take into consideration all the points raised.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Leader of the House for the suggestions and advice given to the Members belonging to Malabar especially to those Members belonging to the Communist Party. In this connection I would invite the attention of the Hon. Leader of the House to the fact that it is not because that private capital has been scared that industries could not be started there. As far as Malabar district is concerned, there are not persons rich enough to invest in industries. I can also quote many instances and even produce documentary evidence by way of representations and memoranda presented to Government to show that we have made requests to the Government themselves to give aid to the industrialists who have already started industries in Malabar. If certain industries like the Shoranur Metal Industry and Aaron

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Mills had closed down it was not because of labour troubles but for other reasons. We have given all help humanly possible to the industrialists. But the industrialists also should not exploit the earnest desire and the enthusiasm of the people of Malabar who wish to start new industries there. The capitalists should not start industries for profits alone. When compared to the labour unrest in Madura, Coimbatore and other districts the labour unrest in Malabar district is far less and I can give figures for that. I hope that by at least 1st November when the separation will take place whatever is possible will be done. I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for Finance who was kind enough to give the assurance that whatever is possible is being done.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not agree that whenever some of these concerns were closed down these friends came forward anxiously to see that they were restarted again. But after conditions for the closing down of the factories have been brought about what is the use of blaming others for that? I have given my experience as to what is standing in the way of starting new industries in that district. Malabar is going to be their responsibility and it is not going to be my responsibility. It is up to them to see that sufficient number of industries are started there. It is no doubt true that labour should not be exploited. But if there are no industries at all there will be no place for labour. Therefore, the first thing is to see that industries are started and then they must see whether the rights of the labourers are properly safeguarded. It should not be at the cost of industries being closed down in which case it creates greater difficulties. This is what occurs to me. But if the hon. Leader of the Opposition may have some say with regard to even Kerala, he may advise the party in whatever way he likes. This is not a matter for controversy, but since the matter has been raised, I thought it was my duty to tell them what I feel about it. If they think I am wrong, it is for them to decide and they may take a right decision. But my own feeling is that sufficient number of industries should be started in Malabar and in the Kerala area and they should thrive. If they want to solve their problems, all the steps necessary for that purpose must be taken. Otherwise, we cannot solve the problems. It is only from that aspect that I have placed a few points. I may be wrong and I am not prepared to say that I am absolutely correct in everything. But I would request them to consider this aspect also and when final decisions are taken, they must be to the best interests of the Kerala State.

11-40
a.m.

V.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1951-52.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next item on the Agenda is general discussion on Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1951-52.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: Sir, it will be futile to talk now about the expenditure that has been incurred in 1951-52, but I

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [28th September 1956]

find that the major item relates to the expenditure that has been incurred in respect of the elections that took place in 1952. In this connection I may point out that nobody thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the Legislature the amounts that have been subsequently spent. I would like to point out to the Government that while the special allowances have been promptly paid to the officers who were on election duty, the accounts of some of the poor teachers who were appointed as polling personnel are yet to be settled. It is now four years since the elections were over but still we find that their accounts have not yet been settled. This is really a very sad state of affairs and this is exactly the thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. Anyhow, I should like to point out a few instances. Some of the teachers who were appointed as polling clerks, etc., for the General Elections held in 1952 received Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 in advance for their travelling expenses to go to their respective booths to attend to their work. The advance amounts have been adjusted in their travelling allowance bills claimed by them and the amounts have been already recovered. But the District Board of Salem has made a cut in the salaries of some of the teachers for the month of July 1955 for the advance amount received by them. The Government have already adjusted the advance paid to them in their travelling allowance bills. This was brought to the notice of the District Board, Salem, but the teachers were instructed to get back the amount from the Treasury Deputy Collector, Salem, by producing the relevant records. As per the instructions, they submitted the concerned records to the Treasury Deputy Collector, Salem, but they have received an order L. Dis. No. 23562/55, dated 18th November 1955, from him stating that the claim was over one year old and could be admitted only after getting a non-payment certificate from the concerned sub-treasury and after the pre-audit of the bill by the Accountant-General, Madras. The poor teachers working in some remote villages have to undergo all these difficulties. The fault was not theirs. It was the fault of the district board who, in spite of the fact that this amount had already been adjusted in their travelling allowance bills, thought it fit to cut their salaries. Now they are asked to claim it back from the Government. This is a wonderful state of affairs. Therefore, I request the Government to look into the matter and see that these poor teachers are not put to trouble.

Again, there are some cases of teachers whose travelling allowance bills have not yet been passed even though the claim was made as soon as the election was over. I will read the names of those teachers:

(1) V. A. Sundaresa Ayyar, Ex-teacher, Board Elementary School, Fort, Namakkal.

(This teacher has already retired from service.)

(2) R. Ramaswami Pillai, Board Elementary School teacher, Fort, Namakkal.

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(3) G. Sheik Musthafa, Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Vettambadi.

(4) M. Ramaswami Pillai, Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Sellappanpatti.

The travelling allowance bills of these teachers are yet to be settled. Similarly, I find that there are nine teachers whose salaries have been cut by the district board. What I would like to suggest is that the Government should simplify the procedure. The procedure should not be such that the advances paid to them are recovered at two different points. At least there must be some adjustment between the Government and the district board. I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to look into these cases and do the needful. I shall give a petition received from the Teachers' Union to him. Of course, a copy of this petition has already been sent to the Government.

(The hon. the Leader of the Opposition presented the copy of the petition received from the Secretary, the Namakkal Taluk Elementary School Teachers' Union, Sellappanpatti, Namakkal taluk, to the Hon. the Minister for Finance.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has brought this to my notice. As a matter of fact, this question of paying the allowances, etc., to the teachers and the other polling personnel has been a headache to me. But I hope, Sir, that we will be benefited by the experience we have had during the last elections and it will be possible for the Government to pass orders with regard to the payment of these allowances, simplifying the procedure. Hereafter it will not take as much time as it now takes. But in many cases the delay was due to the fact that the papers submitted for the purpose of claiming travelling allowance were found to be faulty and that took a lot of time. I shall see that during the next general elections the procedure is simplified and if necessary, the rules will be amended.

SRI RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD: Sir, may I request the Government to give an assurance that they will make arrangements for summary payments to these persons soon after the elections, authorizing some local officer to make the payments? I am glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister is attempting to settle the old accounts. For example, they may ask the Deputy Collector to pay the allowances within a week after the elections. I hope this will be done at least in the coming general Elections.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I was saying. I would like to be benefited by the experience we had during the last general elections. I shall certainly look into the matter and simplify the procedure with regard to the payment of these allowances and see that the polling personnel are promptly paid. However, individual cases may always be there if some of

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these difficulties arise, but if they are brought to my notice, I shall try to see that the payments are made as early as possible. With regard to the individual cases now mentioned, I shall look into them.

**VI.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1952-53.**

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The next item is general discussion on Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1952-53. I find there is no hon. Member who wants to speak.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3-30 p.m.)

**VII.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER
EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1956-57.**

(1) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : On the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

“ That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue Department.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue Department.”

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : On the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

“ That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts Administration.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts Administration.”

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : On the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

“ That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 39,900 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.”

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X.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES *re* CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Assembly Rules, the order of business as set in the agenda for 28th September 1956 be revised and item IX in the Agenda, namely, the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken up before item VIII.”

The motion was put and carried.

XI.—NON-OFFICIAL BILL.

THE MALABAR TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 14 OF 1956)—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“ That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1956), be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the objects of the Bill have been explained yesterday and we have only to continue the thread from where it was left yesterday. There is unanimity of opinion so far as the Malabar members are concerned and so we can proceed with the Bill. There are certain amendments of which notice has been given by the Government and there is also one private amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Sri Appu and so far as I am concerned, I have not got the slightest objection to accepting them.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1956), be taken into consideration.”

SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill introduced by the hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar and also the amendments given notice of by the Government. Yesterday evening the Members of Malabar had a detailed discussion about the parent bill and the present bill. We also discussed about the Government amendments and we have arrived at an unanimous decision to support the Bill. I do not want to speak much about the Bill except to say that we are all unanimous about the passing of the Bill. In the interests of the cultivating tenants of Malabar, I request the Government to expedite the passing of this Bill.

SRI A. APPU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Amending Bill introduced by my hon. Friend Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar. As suggested by the Hon. the Leader of the House, we informally met yesterday and discussed the Bill and we have agreed to support the Bill unanimously. This Bill is an absolute necessity.

[Sri A. Appu] [28th September 1956]

At present, the tenants are suffering a lot. If this Bill is passed into law, I submit that there would be sufficient protection for the tenants of Malabar. Otherwise, they will be ruined. We cannot wait till the Kerala State Assembly is formed. I am very thankful to the Hon. the Leader of the House for agreeing to push through this Bill immediately. I have also given notice of one or two amendments for omitting the words "third crop". We have discussed that question also. If it is retained, the provision might be misinterpreted and it will affect the interests of the tenants. I request that my amendments may be accepted. I have nothing more to say now.

* SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Sir, I rise to support the Bill under discussion. In so doing, I particularly thank the Government for the valuable help they are extending to this measure. This is our parting time and it is gratifying that the Government have come forward to give relief to the agriculturists of the Malabar district. Such a measure is quite necessary and we are particularly happy that this measure is going to be passed into law at the present sitting itself.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1956), be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

There are two amendments given notice of by the Government. They may be moved.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

"In clause 2, for the words 'the following Explanations' occurring in line 15, substitute the words 'the following Explanation.'"

"For the word and figure 'Explanation I' occurring in line 17, substitute the word 'Explanation'; and omit Explanation II."

SRI A. APPU : Sir, I beg to move the amendments standing in my name—

"In the Explanation I, omit the words 'or third' occurring in line 18, and 'first or' occurring in line 19."

"In Explanation I, add the following words at the end 'which shall be deemed to be the first crop'."

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MR. SPEAKER: The clause and the amendments are now before the House for discussion.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Sir, The amendments are quite proper and I accept them. The amendments are acceptable also to all the Members coming from the Malabar district. 4-20 p.m.

The amendments were put and carried.

The clause as amended was put and carried.

Clause 3.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

“ For clause 3, substitute the following :—

‘ 3. Amendment of section 16, Madras Act XIV of 1930.—In section 16 of the principal Act, after the words “either the tenant ” the words and brackets “ (including a kanamdar or a customary verumpattamdar) ” shall be inserted.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3 as substituted was put and carried.

Clause 4.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

“ For clause 4, substitute the following :—

‘ 4. Amendment of section 32, Madras Act XIV of 1930.—In section 32 of the principal Act, after the expression “ Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951 ” insert the expression “ or the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Madras Act VII of 1954) ” and for the expressions “ the Act aforesaid ” and “ the Amending Act aforesaid ” substitute “ the Acts aforesaid ” and “ the Amending Acts aforesaid ” respectively.’ ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4 as substituted was put and carried.

Clause 5.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the Government amendment No. 5, the words “ and this Act ” have to be added and with your permission I shall include those words also. I move—

“ For clause 5, substitute the following :—

‘ 5. Repeal of section 4 of the Madras Act XXIV of 1945 and consequential provision.—(1) Section 4 of the Malabar Tenancy (Second Amendment) Act, 1945 (Madras Act XXIV of 1945) is hereby repealed and shall be deemed to have been repealed as from the date of commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1951).

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(2) Where before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Madras Act VII of 1954) a landlord has obtained possession of a holding in execution of a decree passed by a Court on or after the 1st July 1942 under clause (5) or clause (6) of section 14 or under clause (5) or clause (6) of section 20 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Madras Act XIV of 1930) and such decree would not have been passed if the principal Act as amended by the Malabar Tenancy (Second Amendment) Act, 1945 (Madras Act XXIV of 1945), the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1951) and this Act had been in force at that time the tenant shall be entitled to be restored to the possession of the holding with all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of a tenant if he makes an application in that behalf in the Court which passed the decree within twelve months of the commencement of this Act.' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I move—

" In sub-clause (2) of clause 5 as proposed in amendment No. 5, *add* the following proviso :

' Provided that before such restoration is effected, the tenant shall be bound to return to the landlord (i) the value, if any, paid by the landlord to the tenant for his improvements, (ii) the kanartham, if any, and (iii) the value of the improvements, if any, effected bona fide by the landlord, between the date on which he obtained possession of the holding and the date on which possession thereof is restored to the tenant.' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

" *Add* the following as sub-clauses (3) and (4) to clause 5 proposed in amendment No. 5 :

' (3) If a landlord has obtained possession of a holding in the circumstances specified in sub-section (2), and if at the time he obtained such possession there were intermediaries between him and the tenant, then, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 41 of the said Act shall apply to such intermediaries as they apply in relation to the intermediaries referred to in that sub-section.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the rights of any bona fide transferee from the landlord.' "

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 6.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

" *For* clause 6, *substitute* the following :—

' 6. *Amendment of section 53, Madras Act XXXIII of 1951.*—In section 53 of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1951), for the words " If before the

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expiry of twelve months from the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954", the words "If before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1954, or after the commencement of that Act and before the expiry of twelve months from such commencement" shall be substituted and to the section, the following Explanation shall be added :—

" *Explanation.*—Rent in respect of which a decree has been passed shall be deemed to be rent due or payable." " "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6 as substituted was put and carried.

Clause 7.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

" For clause 7, substitute the following :—

' 7. *Consequential provisions.*—(1) Where before the commencement of this Act any Court has passed a decree for rent against any tenant and a Rent Court has subsequently fixed fair rent under the provisions of the principal Act, any tenant may, within three months of the commencement of this Act, apply to the Court which passed the decree to amend the decree so as to give effect to the order of the Rent Court fixing fair rent and if as a consequence of such amendment, the decree is fully satisfied by giving credit to the payment already made, satisfaction of the decree shall be entered and only such amounts as may be outstanding after the decree has been so amended shall be recoverable from the tenant.' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I move—

" In clause 7, the following shall be added as sub-clause (2) :—

' (2) Where before the commencement of this Act any Rent Court has fixed fair rent, the Rent Court shall on application by the tenant within three months of such commencement amend the order fixing fair rent by giving effect to the provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act and the principal Act as amended by this Act shall also apply to petitions pending at such commencement.' "

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I wish to move a minor amendment to this Government amendment I move—

' For the words " petitions pending at such commencement " occurring at the end of the proposed sub-clause (2), the words " petitions, appeals and other proceedings pending at such commencement " be substituted.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I accept the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

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Government amendment proposing sub-clause (2) to clause 7 as amended by the amendment of Sri M. Narayana Kurup was put and carried.

Government amendment substituting clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

Clause 8.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I oppose the clause.

The clause was put and lost.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Sir, I move that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended be passed.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : While appreciating the Government's goodwill, I will only request them to continue that goodwill by getting this Bill passed by the Legislative Council immediately, by getting the President's Assent and by publishing the Act in the Gazette before 1st November 1956. If the Act does not come into force before 1st November, complications are likely to arise.

4-30
p.m.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : I must express my sincere thanks for the very resourceful suggestion which the Hon. Leader of the House made yesterday when everything looked catastrophic and for his help in the expeditious passage of this Bill. The various amendments moved by the Government show that they have exercised their mind in great detail and they have been very helpful in making the Bill, we presume, proof against further onslaughts in Courts of law. I am thankful to all the Members from Malabar and also the other Members who have helped us in the passage of this Bill. Now an additional responsibility devolves on the Leader of the House. He is the only bridge between us and the Council. The Bill is rather a technical one, and there will be all kinds of difficulties when this Bill is piloted in the Council. Naturally, we have got to depend very much upon the Leader of the House to help us in the Council also because the fulfilment of our objective will really be accomplished only when the Bill is passed in the Council also. That is a great responsibility, and I hope the Leader of the House will, in deference to the view of the Malabar Members, discharge his duty creditably and see that the Bill is passed there also.

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I might also request that the last and the very necessary step of getting the President's assent or approval be taken sufficiently in advance of 1st November 1956. All these require a continuous, vigilant, and active help from the Government. Now that the process is there and the Government have helped us in a very extraordinary manner, I hope they will see that the Bill becomes an Act before 1st November 1956.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, I think I must congratulate the Government on this occasion. Although this session has been a very short session of only a few days, for the first time during the last five years, we have passed two private Member's Bills hardly within a week. I hope this precedent will be kept up not only in the next session but also in the subsequent sessions.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I am really happy that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has expressed his desire(?) and I would like to express my own hope that such useful Bills will be brought forward by hon. Members. The present occasion is proof of the fact that Government will always welcome measures from any quarter provided they are good and beneficial.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1956), as amended, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was passed.

XII.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE TANJORE TENANTS AND PANNAIYAL PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I beg to introduce the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this measure is a consequential one to the two measures which we had just passed, namely, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill and the Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill. I do not think any explanation is necessary from me. I think this will not be a controversial Bill and will be passed unanimously without much discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

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Clause 3.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.”

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Sir. I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

“ For item (ii), *substitute* the following :—

‘ For Clause (g), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely,—

“ (g) ‘ landowner ’ in relation to a pannaial means the owner of a land or other person deriving any right from him in respect thereof, who has engaged the pannaial for cultivating the said land; ” ”

The definition, as it is, reads—

“ (g) ‘ landowner ’ in relation to pannaial means the owner or other person deriving any right from him who has engaged a pannaial for cultivating land; ”.

Suppose there is a landowner and a man gets a right to use the water from his backyard well, it would also be any right derived from that person. Just to show that the right should be one attached to the land and attached to him as the pannaial, I have moved my amendment. My amendment makes the position clearer. The Hon. Minister may kindly go through the amendment and if it is acceptable to him he may accept it.

SRI P. CHELLATHURAI : I second the amendment, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no objection to accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ For item (ii), *substitute* the following :—

‘ For clause (g), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely :—

“ (g) ‘ landowner ’ in relation to a pannaial means the owner of a land or other person deriving any right from him in respect thereof, who has engaged the pannaial for cultivating the said land; ” ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3, as amended, was put and carried.

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New Clause 3-A.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I move the following amendment :—

“ After clause 3, insert the following as clause 3-A, namely :—

“ 3-A. *Insertion of new section 5-A in Madras Act XIV of 1952* : After section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 5-A. *Revision by High Court.*—The Revenue Court shall be deemed to be court subordinate to the High Court for the purposes of section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), and its orders shall be liable to revision by the High Court under the provisions of that section.” ”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6, were separately put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

“ That the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was passed.

X.—GOVERNMENT MOTION—*cont.*

MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES *re*
CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS—*cont.*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Assembly Rules, consideration of the Government Motion—Amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939, be postponed and the House do proceed to the next item on the agenda.”

The motion was put and carried.

XII.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—*cont.*

(2) THE MADRAS CINEMAS (REGULATIONS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill ^a, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 29th August 1956.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [28th September 1956]

Sir, hon. Members may be aware that when we were amending the Cinematograph Act, I gave an assurance that the procedure in regard to the application and grant of licences for cinemas would be simplified and that there would be unified authority instead of the existing too many authorities to whom each applicant had got to go and get permission. This Bill is brought forward to give effect to that assurance. I hope hon. Members will not only welcome this measure but pass it unanimously without discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion is before the House for discussion.

4.40
p.m.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் காலத்தில் ஒரு சிறு விஷயம். பாடுமெண்டரி படங்கள் காட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சினிமாப் படச் சட்டத்தை திருத்த வேண்டிய அவசியம் வந்தது. அப்பொழுது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் லைசென்சு வழங்கும் முறையை சலபமாக்குவதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக சர்க்கார் இப்போது இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக சினிமாப் படத் தொழிலாளர்களின் சார்பாக நான் எனது நன்றியை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். செய்திப் படங்களின் கட்டணம் சம்பந்தமாகவும் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அந்த அதிகாரம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் கையில் இருப்பதனால் கட்டணம் அதிகமாக வாங்குகிறார்கள். கட்டணத்தையும் குறைப்பதற்கு நம் சர்க்கார் எல்லாவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நமது மாகாணத்தில் சினிமாத் தொழில் அதிகமாய் இருக்கின்றது. அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் பிலிம் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிற்சாலைகள் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதற்குத் தகுந்த வாய்ப்பும் இருக்கிறது. இதில் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956, be passed.”

25th September 1956]

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தென்னாட்டில் சினிமாத் தொழில் குறிப்பாக அதிகமாய் வளர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. சினிமாப் படங்களின் மூலமாக நாட்டின் கலை, கலாசாரம், பண்பாடு ஆகியவற்றை அதிகமாக வளர்ப்பதற்கு வாய்ப்பும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நம் நாட்டுப் படங்களில் அதிகமாக அமெரிக்க நாடகீகம், பண்பாடு முதலியவற்றை படத்தில் புகுத்தி படங்களை ஆபாசமாக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ பழனியாண்டி அவர்கள் சினிமாத் தொழிலாளர்களிடையே தனக்கு இருக்கும் செல்வாக்கைப் பயன்படுத்தி தென்னாட்டுப் பட முதலாளிகள் இந்நாட்டின் பண்பு, கலாசாரம், நாடகீகம் இவற்றை வளர்ப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் படம் தயாரிக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill^a, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

This Bill is intended to extend the jurisdiction of the District Courts to suits valued up to Rs. 10,000 because of the new valuation which we have adopted under the Court Fees Act and also in view of the fact that with the general rise in prices, the value of the rupee has gone down to that extent.”

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : “ Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to point out that the Madras Advocates' Association has taken objection to the passing of this Bill. Unfortunately the Madras Advocates have taken up the position that if this Bill is passed, the amount of work that will be available to them will be lessened. I think it is a very strange consideration for the citizens to take into account. After all, it is the question of the convenience of the public that has got to be taken into consideration. If the public can get an opportunity to get their claims settled at the district level instead of coming all the way to Madras, then it has to be welcomed. I hope the Madras Advocates will change their views and take into consideration all the facts of the case.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 5th September 1956.

[Mr. Speaker] [28th September 1956]

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members particularly lawyer-members have been pressing for the introduction and passing of this Bill. It is only in pursuance of that, this Bill has been brought.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I wish to congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill which is going to be passed into law to-day. During the course of a year or so when the salutary provision for appeals to the Su-divisional Magistrates did not exist, consequent upon the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act passed by the Parliament last year, several clients and lawyers were put to a lot of difficulties. They could not have easy access to their own courts situated in their towns like the Subdivisional Magistrate Courts and for every appeal whether big or small, they had to resort unnecessarily to the District Court or the Sessions Court. That was really operating to a very great extent to the detriment of both the clients and lawyers. Much of the money and time were wasted, without benefiting anybody. I am really glad that so soon after the assurance given on the floor of the House by the Hon. Minister for Law, this Bill has been brought forward and once again I congratulate the Government for that.

23th September 1956]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a small printer's devil. The figures '406' occurring in line 5 of clause 3 should be read as '406A'.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been taken note of and I am going to put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Clause 3 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956, as amended be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was passed.

X.—GOVERNMENT MOTION—*cont.*

MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES *re-*
CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS—*cont.*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, under Rule 21 (3) of the Assembly Rules, I move—

“ That item 7 in the order of business for 26th September 1956, The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken up.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Assembly Rules, item 7 in the order of business for 26th September 1956, The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken up.”

The motion was put and carried.

[28th September 1956]

XII.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(5) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill ^a, 1956 and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

This is also a non-controversial measure and I do not think any speech is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is—

“ That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Sir, I am not moving the amendments given notice of by me.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

“ In the proposed section 3-A, after sub-section (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted :—

‘ *Explanation.*—Any land which has not been decided to be private land under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ryoti land.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment moved—

“ In the proposed section 3-A, after sub-section (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted :—

‘ *Explanation.*—Any land which has not been decided to be private land under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ryoti land.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER : Both clause 2 and the amendment moved by Sri P. Ramamurthi are now before the House for discussion.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஷரத்துக்கு ஸ்ரீ ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தம் மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அதாவது— Any land which has not been decided to be private land under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908) shall, for all purposes of this Act be deemed to be ryoti land.

25th September 1956] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

ஏற்கெனவே இருக்கும்படியான சட்டப்பிரகாரம் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நிலம் ரயத்து நிலம் என்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டு இருந்தால் அந்த நிலத்திற்கு வரி குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு அமுலில் இருக்கும் ரயத்துக்கள் நீண்டகாலமாக அநுபலித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தாலும்கூட அவர்களிடமுள்ள நிலங்களை ரயத்து நிலம் என்று நிரூபிக்கமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். கிளாஸ் 3-D இல் கீழ் கண்டவாறு இருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் இதுவும் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

Any land in respect of which an application has not been filed within the time prescribed under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3 (A) or in respect of which an application is not admitted under the proviso to that clause shall be deemed to be ryoti land.

ஆகவே எஸ்டேட் லாண்டு ஆக்ட் பிரகாரம் பிரைவேட் லாண்டு என்று நிரூபிக்கப்படாதது ரயத் நிலம் என்று கருதப்படவேண்டுமென்று கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இதைச் சர்க்காரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: Sir, only when a dispute arises, the question of deciding whether it is a private land or ryoti land arises. When a dispute arises and if the landowner does not prove that it is a private land, it is tantamount to proving that it is a ryoti land. The amendment says that unless it is proved that it is a private land, it will be deemed to be ryoti land and therefore it seems to suggest that separate proceedings should be instituted to establish that a particular land . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are not only two categories of land but also there is a third category which relates to communal lands. Even in respect of poramboke lands, the mover of the amendment wants rent reduction if in case a ryot is in occupation. It is only for that purpose the Leader of the Opposition has moved the amendment. If it is merely a question of having two categories of land, there is no difficulty. But there is a third category of land also and it is only with reference to that, the Leader of the Opposition has moved the amendment and I accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

“In the proposed section 3-A, after sub-section (1), the following Explanation shall be inserted:—

‘Explanation.—Any land which has not been decided to be private land under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ryoti land.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 3 to 7 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

[28th September 1956]

5.00
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed.”

In doing so, I have to congratulate the House for having passed a record number of Bills this afternoon. I think we have passed about six Bills to-day and I do not think we will break this record on any future day. I am really happy about it. The only thing is that we have been quite businesslike. Whenever a discussion was necessary, we discussed and where discussion was not necessary, we avoided discussion. We have transacted our business in a most businesslike manner and I once again congratulate the House for that.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill as amended was passed.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there anything to add to the record which we have created to-day?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is already 5 p.m. We can now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

XIII.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

161. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2948, Revenue, dated 16th July 1956, exempting the Guild of Service Thrift Shop, Madras, from payment of tax under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

28th September 1956]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 265 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th September 1956, page 451 supra.]

Details of plan for the development of Fisheries in the Madras State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Fish is a valuable protective food rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts. With its long coast-line there is considerable scope in the Madras State for the development of the fishing industry. Systematic surveys are necessary to locate the areas suitable for deep-sea fishing and it is expected that these will be undertaken by the Government of India as part of their plan. The Second Five-Year Plan of the Madras Fisheries Department aims at the development of Marine Fisheries, and Inland Fisheries. Schemes for improving the socio-economic condition of the fishermen have also been included in the Plan.

On the whole, 15 fisheries schemes have been finally approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the Agricultural Sector of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 124.20 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of the Fisheries Schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A brief description in respect of each scheme is furnished below :—

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 <i>Construction of mechanised fishing boats.</i> —To enable the fishermen to go in for increased catches and thereby to raise their standard of living, 100 Pablo-type mechanised fishing boats and 100 Surf boats or Beach-landing crafts will be constructed during the Plan period and they will be sold to the fishermen at reduced prices and the cost will be collected from them in instalments spread over a period of 7 years.	12.00
2 <i>Establishment of a model estuarine fish farm.</i> —Most of the estuaries of this State which are capable of yielding fairly rich fishery annually are at present in a neglected state. Establishment of a model estuarine fish farm will act as an incentive for the pisciculturists to take to estuarine fish farming on a large scale and thus ensure regular supply of estuarine fishes. Under this scheme, one model estuarine fish farm will be established to serve not only as a research centre but also as a source of fry and fingerlings and supply of food fish.	3.00

[28th September 1956]

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
3 <i>Development and exploitation of major reservoirs.</i>—With the construction of many major irrigation reservoirs there is vast scope to develop fishery wealth in them and to exploit them judiciously. A pilot scheme initiated to develop and exploit Mettur Reservoir fisheries has revealed the potentiality for the development of major reservoir fisheries. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, fisheries, in major reservoirs like Bhayaniagar, Malampuzha, Krishnagiri, Mangalam, Manimuthar, etc., will be developed as at Mettur Dam. The development will consist of intensive stocking initially and judicious exploitation subsequently by issue of licences to the fishermen.	5.00
4 <i>Development of Fishing Harbours at suitable river mouths.</i>—The introduction of large number of mechanised boats in the fishing operations raises the need for providing anchorage facilities for these boats. The existing harbours for ocean going ships are few and far between. Further heavy mooring charges are levied by the harbour authorities for the fishing boats. Fishing harbours will be constructed at suitable places on the East and West Coast of this State on the advice of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Harbour Specialists by dredging river mouths and keeping them open throughout the year. By keeping the river mouth open, the fishery wealth can also be increased, as marine fishes will migrate into the rivers.	13.00
5 <i>Supply of nylon nets and hooks to the fishermen at subsidised prices.</i>—Nylon nets are more efficient in fishing operations and help the fishermen to increase their catches substantially. They are also more durable and long-standing than cotton nets. Nylon nets will be made and sold to the fishermen at reduced prices and the reduced price will be collected from the fishermen in instalments.	10.00
6 <i>Intensive fingerlings and seed collection and distribution for stocking in/and waters.</i>—There is a great awakening at all centres for more and extensive fish farming in inland waters. Since the major carps and some of the other cultivable species breed only in rivers, the fish	9.00

28th September 1956]

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
farmer has necessarily to depend upon the supply of seeds from the rivers for annual stocking. It is proposed to step up the collection of fish seeds and their distribution during the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to systematise the work on a more intensive scale and to increase the target from 3 crores to 5 crores of fish seed annually during the Plan period and to bring all the available cultivable waters under scientific fish culture.	
7 <i>Salt subsidy scheme.</i>—Curing of surplus fish with salt is the cheapest method of fish preservation. Until modern methods like freezing, canning, etc., of fish are introduced at all important fishing centres and are adopted on an extensive scale, State assistance for this industry is necessary. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, grant of subsidy on salt issued from the fish curing yards for curing fish will be continued. The subsidy will act as a necessary incentive for the curers to resort to the Government fish-curing yards and thus control the local unhygienic method of curing of fish with salt of inferior quality.	17.50
8 <i>Fish preservation and provision of ice plants and cold storage facilities.</i>—During the First Five-Year Plan, two ice-cum-cold storage plants have been installed at West Hill and at Mangalore on the West Coast at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs. During the Second Five-Year Plan, three more ice-cum-cold storage plants will be installed at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and at Mettur Dam.	7.00
9 <i>Administrative staff at headquarters</i>—It is proposed to employ adequate headquarters staff (both technical and supervisory) for the successful implementation and effective supervision of all the schemes included in the Plan.	2.40
10 <i>Rural fishery demonstration.</i>—The Scheme is intended for the purpose of demonstrating to the public and to the fishermen the advantage of scientific fish culture and to popularise it. It is expected that by this demonstration, all available water spreads now lying waste will gradually be brought under fish culture resulting in considerable increase of food production.	6.00

[28th September 1956]

Name of scheme and brief description.	Estimated net cost in five years. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
11 <i>Fish meal and manure production.</i> —The landing of fish in certain seasons are very heavy. The quantities in surplus to what are readily marketable, particularly the oil sardines and mackerels in the West Coast, and sharks, flying fish, etc., in the East Coast, are spoilt and wasted during the seasons. The surplus fish could be usefully converted into fish meal and fish oil. Fish meal is a useful cattle and poultry feed. Fish oil is used in leather and other industries. During the First Five-Year Plan period, one fish meal and oil plant has been installed at West Hill on the West Coast. During the Second Five Year Plan period, one more fish meal and oil plant will be installed at a suitable centre on the East Coast.	5.00
12 <i>Fish marketing and construction of model fish markets.</i> —At present, the fish markets are generally located in insanitary localities and they are maintained in a disgusting condition. Under the scheme, it is planned to construct model fish stalls provided with cold storage facilities in three important cities in this State. The stalls will be maintained by the Fisheries Department during the Plan period and thereafter they will be leased out to local bodies. This scheme has, however, been deferred during the year 1956-57.	2.00
13 <i>Quick transport of fish from landing centres to marketing and consuming centres.</i> —Considerable difficulty is experienced by the fishermen to transport their catches quickly from the landing centres to the fish markets and towns. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, ten small motor vans will be purchased and sold to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies at subsidized prices and the reduced cost will be collected from them in easy instalments spread over a period of six years. There is demand for small vehicles which can be maintained and operated at low cost.	2.00
14 <i>Assistance to fishermen co-operative societies for marketing of fish catches and grant of long-term loans to the fishermen.</i> —Twelve centres on the marine side will be organized. Each centre will cover a group of Fishermen Co-operative	28.00

28th September 1956]

Name of scheme and brief description.

Estimated net
cost in five
years.
(RUPEES IN
LAKHS.)

Societies with an area of operation extending over roughly fifteen primary fishing hamlets. A sum of Rs. 28 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme and the major portion of the amount will be given as long-term loans to the fishermen for clearance of prior debts and for purchase of new crafts and tackles to be owned and operated by the fishermen themselves. Special staff will be appointed to manage the affairs of the co-operative societies which will come under the scheme.

Federations of Fishermen Co-operative Societies will also be organized. The Federations will attend to marketing of fish, and provide facilities for quick transport of fish, cold storage facilities, hiring out of mechanised fishing boats, etc.

- 15 *Training of fishermen in the operation of mechanised boats.*—Since it is proposed to give the fishermen mechanised fishing boats at subsidised prices, it is necessary to train sufficient number of fishermen in the operation of marine engines and the proper use and maintenance of mechanised boats. Two centres on the East Coast at Nagapattinam and Madras and two centres on the West Coast at Beypore and Mangalore will be opened to give necessary training to the fishermen. The trainees will also be imparted a knowledge of the elements of navigation and they will also be taught to use the compass.

2.50

[28th September 1956]

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11 <i>Fish meal and manure production.</i> —The landing of fish in certain seasons are very heavy. The quantities in surplus to what are readily marketable, particularly the oil sardines and mackerels in the West Coast, and sharks, flying fish, etc., in the East Coast, are spoilt and wasted during the seasons. The surplus fish could be usefully converted into fish meal and fish oil. Fish meal is a useful cattle and poultry feed. Fish oil is used in leather and other industries. During the First Five-Year Plan period, one fish meal and oil plant has been installed at West Hill on the West Coast. During the Second Five Year Plan period, one more fish meal and oil plant will be installed at a suitable centre on the East Coast.	5.00
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